November 9, 1774. NUMB. 2394.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

CURTIS CLAY

HAS for SALE, at his STORE, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Lætitia-Court, on low terms for CASH only, The following aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, lately imported from ENGLAND, viz. Broadcloths, blue Bath coatings, ſcarlet frizes, red and ſcarlet flannels, Mancheſter velvets and velverets, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, worſted, ſilk and thread mitts, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, black ruſſels, ſtriped and coloured camblets, dorſeteens, yard wide ſtuffs, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, black and blue laſtings, buckrams, cotton and linen checks, bed-bunts, Flanders bed-ticks, furniture checks, Marſeilles bed-quilts, cotton and ſilk romals, worſted breeches pieces, printed calicoes, cottons and chintz, purple furniture calicoes, ſtriped linen bengals, ſtriped cotton hollands, ſilk damaſcus, muck and other muſlins, humhums, book muſlin handkerchiefs, plain cyprus, flowered, ſpotted and ſtriped gauze, piſtol lawns, clouting diaper, ſaggathies, brown, ſtriped and changeable mantuas, two pieces of very handſome white flowered ditto, yellow furniture ſilk damaſks, black peelongs, ſarſnets, half yard and half ell perſians, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, printed linen and Scotch handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, knee garters, ribbons, ſilk lace for cloaks, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, tapes, bobbin, threads, nonſopretties, baſket and death-head buttons, knives and forks, penknives, ſciſſars, ivory combs, buckles, and a variety of other articles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

LITLE AND FLOWER,

At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet,

SIXTY Ton of BATSTOW PIG IRON, and a neat aſſortment of *Reading Furnace* CASTINGS, which are well known to be equal in quality to any on the continent; among which are Franklin's Pennſylvania fire hearths or open ſtoves, ſugar-houſe ſtoves, and a great variety of other ſtoves, chimney backs and ſide plates, and fullers plates. A general aſſortment of pott ware, eſteemed equal in neatneſs, and ſuperior in quality to any imported from Britain; faſh weights, ſcale ditto, ſteelyard peas, cart boxes, &c. &c. Alſo bar iron, Boſton mackarel and blubber.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD,

At the ſtore of JACOB HESTON and Company, near Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite the city of Philadelphia,

A Large and neat aſſortment of wet and dry GOODS, every article of which has been laid in on the beſt terms, and will be ſold at a ſmall profit for CASH ONLY. ¶3m.

READING, *October* 31, 1774.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Berks.

WHEREAS a Report prevails that the Prothonotary's and other Public Offices of the ſaid County are in the Hands of the Subſcriber, which, if not contradicted, may greatly prejudice him, and occaſion many Inconveniences to the People. This is therefore to inform them, that ſuch Report is entirely groundleſs, and without the leaſt Foundation, having taken its Riſe from a Miſapprehenſion of a Paragraph lately inſerted in this and the other Papers. COLLINSON READ. ¶

ALL thoſe that remain indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of January 1775, or elſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting the ſame in an attorney's hands. And all thoſe that ſtill may have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved.

JOHN WILLIAMS, acting Executor.

In purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE at the town of Sunbury, in ſaid county, on the 23d day of November inſtant,

A TRACT of LAND (ſurveyed on warrant) containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing Creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, from which boats of large burdens may come to Middletown at the Mouth of Swatara. There is on ſaid tract, about 400 acres of good bottom; and near 200 acres of watered meadow may be made. The upland is good, and the whole well watered, with two good mill-ſeats on ſaid land. It is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar-tree, white pine, wild cherry, &c. Part of the eſtate of JOHN JONES, jun. deceaſed. Attendance will be given, at the time and place abovementioned, by

WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Likewiſe to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a tract containing 182 acres of good land, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on a branch of Buffaloe Creek. On this tract may be made 40 acres of meadow; the upland is good; part of it well timbered, and the other about 40 acres grown over with ſunflowers may be eaſily cleaned. It is about 15 miles from Sunbury, and about two from a new griſt mill now erecting, and about 4 miles from Saſquehanna, which is navigable for large boats to Middletown.

One other tract, containing 330 acres, ſituate on the Waters of Swatara, in Berks county, joining lands of Peter Kritzer, between the ſecond Tuſcorora Hill and the Broad Mountain, and about 6 miles ſoutherly of Madera's tavern, on the waggon road from Reading to Sunbury, and near 12 miles from Hughes's ſaw-mill. The upland is good, and there may be 60 acres of good meadow made, and eaſily cleared; good part being rich haſel bottom. For farther information, apply to Conrad Meneighs, tavern-keeper, at Hughes's ſaw-mill, or to the ſubſcriber,

WILLIAM PUSEY.

N. B. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe-money of the two laſt mentioned tracts.

Likewiſe to be ſold, or lett in farms for a number of years, 1150 acres of good land, joining Juniata, and running up Wild-Cat Run: There may be a good fiſhery for ſhad, &c. in Juniata, and a mill-ſeat on the Waters of Wild-Cat; there is a ſmith within a quarter of a mile, and a ſaw-mill, and merchant-mill within a mile and an half, with water-carriage to them, which will make it eaſy to a new ſettler. It is about 13 miles from Carliſle town, and the ſame from the Mouth of Juniata, with good water-carriage from the land down to Harris's Ferry, or Middletown, where there is a good market for produce. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, and the upland is good for wheat. For further information, apply to JOHN JONES, in Germantown, Tanner, or to WILLIAM PUSEY, Brewer, in Philadelphia. *November* 4, 1774.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

EXTRACTS from the Votes *and* Proceedings *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from our laſt.)

To the INHABITANTS of the COLONIES of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina.*

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

WE, the Delegates appointed by the good people of the above Colonies to meet at Philadelphia in September laſt, for the purpoſes mentioned by our reſpective Conſtituents, have, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the important matters recommended to the Congreſs. Our reſolutions thereupon will be herewith communicated to you. But as the ſituation of public affairs grows daily more and more alarming, and as it may be more ſatisfactory to you to be informed by us in a collective body, than in any other manner, of thoſe ſentiments that have been approved, upon a full and free diſcuſſion, by the Repreſentatives of ſo great a part of America, we eſteem ourſelves obliged to add this Addreſs to theſe Reſolutions.

In every caſe of oppoſition by a people to their rulers, or of one ſtate to another, duty to Almighty God, the Creator of all, requires that a true and impartial judgment be formed of the meaſures leading to ſuch oppoſition; and of the cauſes by which it has been provoked, or can in any degree be juſtified: That neither affection on the one hand, nor reſentment on the other, being permitted to give a wrong bias to reaſon, it may be enabled to take a diſpaſſionate view of all the circumſtances, and ſettle the public conduct on the ſolid foundations of wiſdom and juſtice.

From Councils thus tempered ariſe the ſureſt hopes of the divine favour; the firmeſt encouragement to the parties engaged, and the ſtrongeſt recommendation of their cauſe to the reſt of mankind.

With minds deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of theſe truths, we have diligently, deliberately and calmly, enquired into and conſidered thoſe exertions, both of the legiſlative and executive power of Great-Britain, which have excited ſo much uneaſineſs in America, and have with equal fidelity and attention conſidered the conduct of the Colonies. Upon the whole, we find ourſelves reduced to the diſagreeable alternative, of being ſilent and betraying the innocent, or of ſpeaking out and cenſuring thoſe we wiſh to revere.—In making our choice of theſe diſtreſſing difficulties, we prefer the courſe dictated by honeſty, and a regard for the welfare of our country.

Soon after the concluſion of the late war, there commenced a memorable change in the treatment of theſe Colonies. By a ſtatute, made in the fourth year of the preſent reign, a time of *profound peace*, alledging "the expediency of new proviſions and regulations, for extending the commerce between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's dominions in America, and the *neceſſity* of *raiſing a Revenue* in the ſaid dominions, for defraying the expences of *defending*, protecting and ſecuring the ſame," the *Commons of Great-Britain* undertook to *give* and *grant* to his Majeſty many rates and duties, to be paid in theſe Colonies. To enforce the obſervance of this Act, it preſcribes a great number of ſevere penalties and forfeitures? and in two ſections, makes a remarkable diſtinction between the ſubjects in Great-Britain and thoſe in America. By the one, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *there* are to be recovered in any of the King's Courts of *Record* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and by the other, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *here* are to be recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of *Admiralty* or *Vice-Admiralty, at the election of the informer or proſecutor.*

The inhabitants of theſe Colonies, confiding in the juſtice of Great-Britain, were ſcarcely allowed *ſufficient* time to receive and conſider this Act, before another, well known by the name of the *Stamp-act*, and paſſed in the fifth year of this reign, engroſſed their whole attention. By this ſtatute the Britiſh Parliament exerciſed, in the moſt explicit manner, a power of *taxing* us, and extending the juriſdiction of Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice-Admiralty* in the Colonies, to matters ariſing within the body of a county, directed the numerous penalties and forfeitures, thereby inflicted, to be recovered in the ſaid Courts.

In the ſame year a tax was impoſed upon us by an Act, eſtabliſhing ſeveral new fees in the cuſtoms. In the next year, the Stamp-act was repealed; not becauſe it was founded in an erroneous principle, but, as the repealing Act recites, becauſe "the continuance thereof would be attended with many inconveniencies, and might be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſt of Great-Britain."

In the ſame year, and by a ſubſequent Act, it was declared, "that his Majeſty in Parliament, of right, had "power to bind the people of theſe Colonies by Statutes "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

In the ſame year another Act was paſſed, for impoſing rates and duties payable in theſe Colonies. In this Statute the Commons, avoiding the terms of *giving* and *granting*, "humbly beſought his Majeſty that it might be enacted, &c." But from a declaration in the preamble, that the rates and duties were "in lieu of" ſeveral others granted by the Statute firſt before mentioned, *for raiſing a revenue*, and from ſome other expreſſions, it appears that theſe duties were intended *for that purpoſe.*

In the next year (1767) an Act was made, "to enable his Majeſty to put the cuſtoms and *other duties* in America under the management of Commiſſioners, &c." and the King thereupon erected the preſent expenſive Board of Commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying into execution the ſeveral Acts relating to the *revenue* and trade in *America.*

After the repeal of the Stamp-act, having again reſigned ourſelves to our ancient unſuſpicious affections for the parent ſtate, and anxious to avoid any controverſy with her, in hopes of a favourable alteration in ſentiments and meaſures towards us, we did not preſs our objections againſt the above mentioned Statutes made ſubſequent to that repeal.

Adminiſtration, attributing to trifling cauſes a conduct that really proceeded from generous motives; were encouraged in the ſame year (1767) to make a bolder experiment on the patience of America.

By a Statute commonly called the *Glaſs, Paper and Tea-act*, made fifteen months after the repeal of the *Stamp-act*, the Commons of Great-Britain reſumed their former language, and again undertook to "*give* and *grant* rates and duties to be paid in theſe Colonies," for the expreſs purpoſe of "*raiſing a revenue*, to defray the charges of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and *defending* the King's dominions," on this continent. The penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this Statute, are to be recovered *in the ſame manner* with thoſe mentioned in the foregoing Acts.

To this Statute, ſo naturally tending to diſturb the tranquility then univerſal throughout the Colonies, Parliament, in the ſame ſeſſion, added another no leſs extraordinary.

Ever ſince the making the preſent peace, a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe Colonies. From reſpect for the mother country, the innovation was not only tolerated, but the provincial Legiſlatures generally made proviſion for ſupplying the troops.

The Aſſembly of the province of New-York, having paſſed an Act of this kind, but differing in ſome articles from the directions of the Act of Parliament made in the *fifth* year of this reign, the Houſe of Repreſentatives in that Colony was prohibited, by a Statute made in the ſeſſion laſt mentioned, from making any bill, order, reſolution or vote, except for adjourning or chuſing a Speaker, until proviſion ſhould be made by the ſaid Aſſembly for furniſhing the troops within that province, not only with all ſuch neceſſaries as were required by the Statute *which they were charged with diſobeying*, but alſo with thoſe required by two other *ſubſequent* Statutes, which were declared to be in force until the twenty-fourth day of March, 1769.

Theſe Statutes of the year 1767 revived the apprehenſions and diſcontents, that had entirely ſubſided on the repeal of the *Stamp-act*; and amidſt the juſt fears and jealouſies thereby occaſioned, a Statute was made in the next year (1768) to eſtabliſh Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice-Admiralty* on a new model, expreſly for the end of more *effectually* recovering the *penalties* and *forfeitures* inflicted by Acts of Parliament, framed for the purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue* in America, &c.

The immediate tendency of theſe Statutes is, to ſubvert the right of having a ſhare in legiſlation, by rendering Aſſemblies uſeleſs; the right of property, by taking the money of the Coloniſts without their conſent; the right of trials by jury, by ſubſtituting in their place trials in Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts, where ſingle Judges preſide, holding their Commiſſions during pleaſure; and unduly to influence the Courts of common law, by rendering the Judges thereof totally dependant on the Crown for their ſalaries.

Theſe Statutes, not to mention many others exceedingly exceptionable, compared one with another, will be found, not only to form a regular ſyſtem, in which every part has great force, but alſo a pertinacious adherence to that ſyſtem, for ſubjugating theſe Colonies, that are not, and from local circumſtances, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, to the uncontroulable and unlimited power of Parliament, in violation of their undoubted rights and liberties, in contempt of their humble and repeated ſupplications.

This conduct muſt appear equally aſtoniſhing and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered how unprovoked it has been by any behaviour of theſe Colonies. From their firſt ſettlement, their bittereſt enemies never fixed on any of them a charge of diſloyalty to their Sovereign or diſaffection to their Mother Country. In the wars ſhe has carried on, they have exerted themſelves whenever required, in giving her aſſiſtance; and have rendered her ſervices, which ſhe has publicly acknowledged to be extremely important. Their fidelity, duty and uſefulneſs during the laſt war, were frequently and affectionately confeſſed by his late Majeſty and the preſent King.

The reproaches of thoſe, who are moſt unfriendly to the freedom of America, are principally levelled againſt the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; but with what little reaſon, will appear by the following declarations of a perſon, the truth of whoſe evidence, in their favour, will not be queſtioned. Governor Bernard thus addreſſes the two Houſes of Aſſembly, in his ſpeech on the 24th of April, 1762, "The unanimity and diſpatch, with which you have complied with the *requiſitions of his Majeſty*, require my particular acknowledgment. And it gives me additional pleaſure to obſerve, that you have therein acted under no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both as members of a general empire, and as the body of a particular province."

[*For the Remainder, and the Addreſs to the Inhabitants of Quebec, ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. CATHARINE LARDNER, JOHN LARDNER, Execut. *Philadelphia, November* 4, 1774.

By Captain M'CAUSLAND, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

L O N D O N, *Auguſt* 30.

AT the meeting of the Bill of Rights on Tueſday laſt, the Gentlemen who compoſe that ſociety took the liberty of recommending to the independent Electors of Great-Britain, to form the following articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the Candidates, whom they ſupport, ſhall be required, as the indiſpenſible condition of their being ſupported, to ſign and ſeal publicly at the General Meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves by oath to a due and ſacred obſervance of what is therein contained:

1ſt. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies without a previous redreſs of grievances.

2d. You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each Candidate to an oath againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

3d. You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in Parliament.

4th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual Parliaments.

5th. You ſhall promote a Penſion and a Place Bill, enacting, that any Member who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery tickets, or any other emolument whatſoever, from the crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

6th. You ſhall impeach the Miniſters, who adviſed the violating the right of the Freeholders in the Middleſex Election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.

7th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of Judges, touching Juries.

8th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the application of the public money.

9th. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the Magiſtrates of the City of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their Charter and their oaths, and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was eraſed, to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.

10th. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the throne.

11th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation by Repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted in the colonies, inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms.

September 12. Lord Mansfield's journey to Paris, ſays a correſpondent, you may be aſſured, is ſolely on account of a challenge that has been given by a certain Ambaſſador (Lord S.) to a Prince of the Blood (the D. of O.)

Sept. 13. The inrolment of the King of Pruſſia's ſubjects, making an army of 300,000 men, has a pompous ſound, but it is, ſays a correſpondent, *Vox et præterea nihil.* The King of Great-Britain, adopting the ſame mode, could inrol a million and an half.

On Saturday evening a Meſſenger was ſent from the Treaſury with ſome diſpatches to Lord North, at Buſhy Park.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"The abſence of Lord S——from Court would not have been of ſo long duration, if he had not had a very hot diſpute with a Prince of the Blood, which was carried to ſuch a height, that Lord S——ſent a challenge to the Prince, in conſequence of which he was put under an arreſt, and a guard of two Exempts of the Marſhalſea of France ſet over him: He immediately diſpatched a Courier to his Court to requeſt his recal, to the end that being diſcharged from his Ambaſſy, he might be at liberty to fight without betraying the duties of his employ. This is the affair which has brought his Uncle to Paris."

They write from Warſaw, that two Ruſſian regiments have juſt arrived there, to the great ſurprize of the inhabitants.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 20.

"It ſeems as if all the Powers of the Mediterranean were preparing for a war, either offenſive or defenſive, as all the ports are full of ſhipping, and the ſhores covered with troops, in Spain and Barbary particularly. The Emperor of Morocco has two very ſtrong ſquadrons now fit for ſea, one at Sallee, and the other at Larrache: The States of Algiers and Tunis are likewiſe fitting out ſquadrons for ſea, but for what purpoſe theſe Barbarian preparations are making, cannot even be gueſſed at. The Spaniſh lines up to St. Rocque are very full of troops, and ſeveral new battlements and forts are built."

The following is ſaid to be an authentic copy of a letter very recently received from a General Officer ſome time ſince ſent to America, in a very important and critical ſituation, by a noble Lord in a very high office:

(C O P Y.)

"My Lord,

"It is with the moſt poignant regret that I find myſelf greatly neceſſitated to demand a total exemption from all thoſe reſtrictions, which are laid upon me by the private orders, and a fuller ſcope to exert more immediate powers, as the only means left me to form any hopes of effecting the great and arduous taſk I have undertaken. I have, my Lord, long known the people I have now to deal with; and am well aſſured, they are in the extent bitter enemies to all conciliatory meaſures, where they think the entrance upon them may throw an odium on their unanimity, or put their public ſpirit to the leaſt doubt. I had the honour to deliver my ſentiments and opinion to your Lordſhip, before my embarkation, on theſe people and their prejudices, which, to my great aſtoniſhment, I now find moſt obſtinately rooted; and every day brings me new fears, that I ſhall be reduced to the cruel neceſſity of doing my duty to my Country and my Royal Maſter, in a way that will, I am certain, be as painful to your Lordſhip as to myſelf, and which I have moſt ſtudiouſly endeavoured to avoid. According to the expreſs commands of my moſt gracious Maſter, which I had the honour to receive from him before my departure, I entered on the moſt lenient meaſures at firſt, and acted with circumſpection and ſecrecy, as my arrival added fuel to the flame of the party, as it was univerſally propagated and believed that I came to act more in my military capacity than my civil. I found the means, my Lord, to gain the ſecrets of the party, and endeavoured, by every means, to convince ſome of the leaders, that I came more as a mediator than to enforce. I gave them to know, that the moſt ſoothing meaſures would be uſed if they would deſerve them; that the King deſired nothing more ardently than the affection of his American ſubjects, and a good underſtanding with his Colonies, but that it was firmly reſolved to gain an honourable and juſt reparation for the inſults offered, and the great diſobedience to his M-----'s government and authority; and this reparation muſt be gained; this return to obedience muſt be eſtabliſhed by means the moſt coercive and ſevere; but ſuch is their fatal obſtinacy, that every effort for conciliation was refuſed. As the military force was indeed feared, the cunning and policy of theſe people immediately ſuggeſted the means of debauching the ſoldiers from their duty, in which they had too great ſucceſs, before I could have the power of exerting my authority in ſtopping a defection, which a ſhort time would have rendered very general. I have, my Lord, offered ſuch terms to theſe deluded men, as are infinitely more lenient than they deſerve, and which, ſhould they refuſe accepting, I am determined to make ſome very ſevere examples, which I am very certain will prove the ultimate reſource I ſhall reap any benefit from, reſpecting the intent I am to accompliſh. I muſt aſſure your Lordſhip, that I ſhall have occaſion for a conſiderable reinforcement of troops, on whoſe duty and obedience dependance can be placed; and the more immediate the ſupply, the more effectual ſervice it will render me. Your Lordſhip's judgment will point out the moſt proper, but I could wiſh that . . . . . may be preferred, as my intimate knowledge with them leaves no doubt of their affection to the ſervice. I have pleaſure, however, of affirming to your Lordſhip, that a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable people here are well affected to his Majeſty, and have very much diſtinguiſhed themſelves in oppoſition to the moſt extravagant ſchemes of the party, which is indeed a moſt violent and large majority. I have, my Lord, to the utmoſt extent of my power, executed thoſe private matters given to me in charge by your Lordſhip, and by their ſucceſs am ſtill more confirmed in your Lordſhip's profound political reſearches, and extenſive knowledge of mankind in general. I need not uſe argument to aſſure your Lordſhip, that I am moſt firmly attached to an honourable diſcharge of my commiſſion, or that I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's, in all ſincerity,

——."

Sept. 14. *It is generally thought that the m—y will find it neceſſary to get the Boſton Port-bill repealed the next ſeſſion of p—t, if at leaſt they hope for any ſucceſs at the enſuing general election.*

Two additional packets are kept in conſtant pay, to carry government expreſſes to and from Boſton.

The toaſt now is, "May the Boſtonians and the military be unanimous in ſupport of public liberty."

B O S T O N, October 31.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 26, 1774.

WHEREAS in conſequence of the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies, a formidable body of troops, with warlike preparations of every ſort, are already arrived at, and others deſtined for the metropolis of this province; and the expreſſed deſign of their being ſent is to execute acts of the Britiſh Parliament, utterly ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the province: And whereas his Excellency General Gage has attempted by his troops to diſperſe the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt aſſembled to conſult meaſures for preſerving their freedom; and to ſubjugate the province to arbitrary government:—And proceeding ſtill to more unjuſtifiable and alarming lengths, has fortified againſt the country the capital of the province, and thus greatly endangered the lives, liberties and properties of its oppreſſed citizens: Invaded private property, by unlawfully ſeizing and retaining large quantities of ammunition in the arſenal at Boſton, and ſundry pieces of ordnance in the ſame town, committed to the cuſtody of his troops the arms, ammunition, ordnance and warlike ſtores of all ſorts, provided for the uſe of the province, and by all poſſible means endeavoured to place the province entirely in a defenceleſs ſtate;—at the ſame time having neglected and altogether diſregarded aſſurances from this Congreſs of the pacific diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the province, and intreaties that he would ceaſe from meaſures, which tended to prevent a reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

Wherefore, it is the opinion of this Congreſs—that notwithſtanding nothing but ſlavery ought more to be deprecated than hoſtilities with Great-Britain—notwithſtanding the province has not the moſt diſtant deſign of attacking, annoying, or moleſting his Majeſty's troops aforeſaid, but on the other hand will conſider and treat every attempt of the kind, as well as all meaſures tending to prevent a reconciliation between Britain and the Colonies as the higheſt degree of enmity to the province. Nevertheleſs there is great reaſon, from the conſiderations aforeſaid, to be apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and that the province may be in ſome degree provided againſt the ſame, and under full perſuaſion that the meaſures expreſſed in the following reſolves are perfectly conſiſtent with ſuch reſolves of the Continental Congreſs as have been communicated to us:

It is *Reſolved*, and hereby recommended to the ſeveral companies of militia in this province, who have not already choſen and appointed officers, that they meet forthwith and elect officers to command their reſpective companies; and that the officers ſo choſen aſſemble as ſoon as may be; and where ſaid officers ſhall judge the limits of the preſent regiments too extenſive, that they divide them and ſettle and determine their limits, and proceed to elect field officers to command the reſpective regiments ſo formed; and that the field officers ſo elected, forthwith endeavour to enliſt one quarter at the leaſt of the number of the reſpective companies, and form them into companies of fifty private at the leaſt, who ſhall equip and hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice; and that each and every company ſo formed, chooſe a Captain and two Lieutenants to command them on any neceſſary and emergent ſervice: And that the ſaid Captain and Subalterns to be ſo elected, form the ſaid companies into battalions, to conſiſt of nine companies each; and that the Captains and Subalterns of each battalion ſo formed, proceed to elect Field Officers to command the ſame. And this Congreſs doth moſt earneſtly recommend that all the aforeſaid elections be proceeded in, and made with, due deliberation and general regard to the public ſervice.

Alſo *Reſolved*, That as the ſecurity of the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of this province depends under Providence on their knowledge and ſkill in the Art Military, and in their being properly and effectually armed and equipt; if any of ſaid inhabitants are not provided with arms and ammunition according to law, they immediately provide themſelves forthwith; and that they uſe their utmoſt diligence to perfect themſelves in Military ſkill; and that if any town or diſtrict within the province is not provided with the full town ſtock of arms and ammunition according to law, the Selectmen of ſuch town or diſtrict take effectual care without delay to provide the ſame. *A true extract from the minutes,*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 28, 1774.

WHEREAS this province has not as yet received from the Continental Congreſs ſuch explicit directions, reſpecting non-importation and conſumption agreements, as are expected; and whereas the greateſt part of the inhabitants of this Colony have entered into non-importation and conſumption agreements, the good effects of which are very conſpicuous.—Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Congreſs approve of the ſaid agreements, and earneſtly recommend to all the inhabitants of this Colony, ſtrictly to conform to the ſame, until the further ſenſe of the Continental or of this Provincial Congreſs is made public. And further, this Congreſs highly applaud the conduct of thoſe patriotic merchants, who have generouſly refrained from importing Britiſh goods ſince the commencement of the cruel Boſton port-bill; at the ſame time reflect with pain on the conduct of thoſe, who have ſordidly preferred their private intereſt to the ſalvation of their ſuffering country, by continuing to import as uſual; and recommend it to the inhabitants of the province, that they diſcourage the conduct of ſaid importers, by refuſing to purchaſe any article whatſoever of them. *A true extract from the minutes,*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 28, 1774.

IT has been recommended by the Congreſs, That whereas the monies heretofore granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court of this Province, and not paid into the province treaſury, the ſame ſhould not be paid to the honourable Harriſon Gray, Eſq; for reaſons moſt obvious:

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, be, and hereby is appointed Receiver-General, until the further order of this or ſome other Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province; whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to receive all ſuch monies as ſhall be offered to be paid into his hands, to the uſe of the province, by the ſeveral conſtables, collectors or other perſons, by order of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and to give his receipt for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral towns or diſtricts within this province, that they immediately call town and diſtrict meetings, and give directions to all conſtables, collectors and other perſons, who may have any part of the province tax of ſuch town or diſtrict in their reſpective hands or poſſeſſions, in conſequence of any late order and directions of any town or diſtrict, that he or they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; for the purpoſe aforeſaid. And it is alſo recommended, that the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in ſaid directions ſignify and expreſly engage to ſuch conſtable, collector or other perſon, as ſhall have the ſaid monies in their hands, that their paying the ſame to Henry Gardner, Eſq; aforeſaid, and producing his receipt therefor, ſhall ever hereafter operate as an effectual diſcharge to ſuch perſon for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended, that the like order be obſerved reſpecting the tax ordered by the Great and General Court at their laſt May ſeſſion. And it is farther recommended to all ſheriffs, deputy-ſheriffs and coroners, who may have in their hands any monies belonging to the province, that they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Receiver-General, taking his receipt therefor. And the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; the Receiver-General, ſhall be accountable to this or ſome other Congreſs or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province.

And to the end that all the monies heretofore aſſeſſed, in purſuance of any former grants and orders of the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, and hitherto uncollected by the ſeveral conſtables and collectors, to whom the ſeveral liſts of aſſeſſments thereof were committed, may be effectually levied and collected; and alſo to the end that all the monies granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court at their ſeſſion in May laſt, which have been aſſeſſed, or which may be aſſeſſed, be ſpeedily and punctually collected; it is earneſtly recommended by this body to the ſeveral conſtables and collectors reſpectively, who have ſuch aſſeſſments in their hands, or to whom any aſſeſſments yet to be made, may be committed by the aſſeſſors of any town or diſtrict, that in levying and collecting the reſpective part or proportion of the total of ſuch aſſeſſment, therein ſet down to the ſeveral perſons named therein, they ſhould act and proceed in the ſame way and manner, as is expreſſed and preſcribed in the form of a warrant given and contained in one act or law of this province, entitled, "an act preſcribing the form of a warrant for collecting of town aſſeſſments," &c. And it is hereby ſtrongly recommended to all the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, that they without fail do afford to their reſpective conſtables and collectors, all that aid and aſſiſtance which ſhall be neceſſary to enable them in that manner to levy the contents of ſuch aſſeſſments; and that they do oblige and compel the ſaid conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the directions of this reſolve, in as much as the preſent alarming ſituation and circumſtances of this province make it neceſſary for the ſafety thereof

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secry.*

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 29, 1774

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this province, that, in order to their perfecting themſelves in the military art, they proceed in the method ordered by his Majeſty in the year 1764; it being, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the beſt calculated for appearance and defence.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

Yeſterday arrived here ſeveral tranſports with troops on board from Quebec.

Tueſday laſt the town met according to adjournment, and having finiſhed the buſineſs before them, adjourned till to-morrow.

The commiſſioned Officers of the firſt regiment of militia in the county of Eſſex, commanded by Col. Brown, have reſigned their commiſſions on account of the ſaid Colonel's refuſal to reſign his ſeat at the Council-Board.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, NOVEMBER 9.

On Tueſday, the 1ſt inſtant, departed this life, in the 41ſt year of her age, Mrs. JANE KNOX, wife of Mr. ROBERT KNOX, of the diſtrict of Southwark; and on the Thurſday following her remains were interred in the family burying-ground, in the Northern Liberties of this city.-----In juſtice to her character, it may truly be ſaid, that in her were united the tender mother, the virtuous affectionate wife, and faithful friend; ſincere in her profeſſions and ſteady in her attachments, and her heart and hand were ever open, to pity and relieve the indigent. The duties, and not the amuſements of life, were the great object of her attention, and, tho' bleſſed with affluent circumſtances, ſhe deſpiſed that empty attachment to outward ſhew, which intoxicates weak minds, and obſerved an elegant ſimplicity in dreſs. The open, undiſſembled ſincerity, for which ſhe was remarkable, procured her the eſteem or all her acquaintance; a ſtriking proof of which was exhibited by the uncommon number of reſpectable inhabitants, of all denominations, that attended her corpſe to the grave.——Her funeral, in compliance with the aſſociation formed by the General Congreſs, was

conducted in the plainest manner, without any of that pomp or parade too frequently gone into on such occasions; which laudable example, set by one whose opulence enabled him, and whose affection led him, to pay every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, will, it is hoped, be imitated by every good member of society, and friend to his country.

On Thursday last, departed this life, after a short illness, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE KEPPELE, wife of Mr. HENRY KEPPELE, of this city, merchant. In her were united those exemplary virtues which distinguished her as a wife, a parent, and a friend. At peace with the world, she left it and its enjoyments with a chearful resignation, looking on death not as the king of terrors, but as a deliverer from pain.—An affectionate husband and nine children, the survivors of fifteen, with which their marriage has been blessed, are left to lament her loss. Her remains were deposited on Saturday in the Lutheran Church-yard, attended by a vast concourse of the most respectable inhabitants.—At this funeral no mourning of any kind was worn, no gloves or scarfs given. An example, at this time, well worthy of imitation by all ranks of people.

Last Thursday night died, of the small-pox, at Marcus-Hook, in the 35th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. DANIEL FRISTOE, Minister of the Gospel at Brenton, in Virginia: On Saturday his remains were brought to this city, and deposited in the *Baptist* burying-ground, attended by a number of friends and acquaintance; Mr. FRISTOE has left an affectionate wife, seven small children, and two churches, to bemoan the loss of a tender husband, indulgent parent, and faithful pastor: "And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them. *Rev.* 14. 13.

Monday, November 7, 1774.

A Respectable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, pursuant to notice given in the Pennsylvania Packet, met at the State-House, to consider of such matters as it was necessary to determine upon, previous to the election of a Committee on Saturday next.

After some debate, it was unanimously voted—That this Election be by ballot. Whereupon a plan for that purpose was read, amended, and unanimously approved.

The company met then took into their consideration—"Whether the Committee should be chosen for the city and county jointly, or whether the city and suburbs should chuse a separate Committee;" and, after some debate,

Voted unanimously, That the city and suburbs shall chuse a Committee to act for themselves, distinct from the county.

Voted unanimously, That this Committee do consist of Sixty Persons.

Voted unanimously, That the Committee of Sixty, proposed to be elected on Saturday next for this city and suburbs, shall be and continue in office until the close of the sessions of General Congress intended to be held next spring, and until two weeks afterwards, and no longer.

Voted unanimously, That the following Gentlemen be appointed and requested, to take care that the Election for Inspectors is held in the several wards respectively, and in the suburbs, agreeable to the plan of Election, viz.

High-street Ward. William Hollingshead, John Bayard.
Upper Delaware Ward. Jacob Bright, Philip Moore.
Lower Delaware. John Knowles, John Duffield.
Mulberry Ward. Isaac Melchior, Jacob Winey.
North Ward. Isaac Howell, Richard Humphreys.
Chestnut Ward. William Bradford, Joseph Dean.
Middle Ward. John Howard, Samuel Simpson.
Walnut Ward. Adam Hubley, John Taylor.
South Ward. George Claypoole, Sharpe Delany.
Dock Ward. Captain Donnell, William Jackson.
Northern Liberties. Joseph Thatcher, William Masters.
Southwark. Arthur Donaldson, Thomas Penrose.

THE PLAN, &c.

An Inspector shall be chosen in each ward in the city, one for the district of Southwark, and one for that part of the Northern Liberties, which lies eastward of Fourth-street continued, and southward of the creek whereon Masters's mill is erected, including also that part of Kensington, to the eastward of the street leading from Frankford road to the bridge over Gunner's Run, and to the southward of that run. For this purpose the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of General Assembly, in each ward, shall meet on Thursday next, at the place where the Ward Election for Inspectors was held at the last Election, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon. That part of the Northern Liberties before described at the Northern Liberty Beer-house. Southwark to meet at the sign of the Blue Bell (Mr. Patton's.)

The Inspectors so chosen shall meet at the State-house on Saturday morning next, at nine o'clock, and chuse three reputable Freeholders to preside as Judges of the Election; and they shall, before they proceed in the said Election, solemnly declare upon their honour, That they will superintend this Election, during the continuance of it, and conduct it, as near as may be, according to the Act of Assembly for regulating elections, &c. passed 25th Geo. II. and if any person shall offer a vote, who is not known to some one of them to have a right to vote, they will require of him, instead of an oath, a solemn declaration upon honour, of his right to vote for Members of General Assembly, and inform him at the same time, that if it shall hereafter appear that he has declared falsly, he shall be publicly advertised in the News-papers, as having abused and insulted his distressed country.

The Judges and Clerks, who shall assist at the proposed Election, shall also make a solemn declaration upon honour, that they will faithfully perform their duty, according to the best of their judgment.

The Inspectors shall then proceed to receive the votes of the Freeholders, qualified to vote for Members of General Assembly, within the limits aforesaid, and having received all such votes as shall be so offered, shall, about eight o'clock in the evening, give the usual notice, that the election will be closed in half an hour, and shall close it accordingly. They shall then carefully proceed to count off the tickets, in order justly to determine who are duly elected to be of the said Committee, and having determined it, shall make out three complete lists of the Committee so chosen, and deliver one to Mr. John Dunlap, one to Messrs. William and Thomas Bradford, and one to Messrs. Hall and Sellers, to be published in their News-papers, with a request to the Committee so chosen to meet at the State-House on Thursday the 17th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed on the duty for which they are appointed.

Extract of a Letter from Newfoundland, October 9.

"On the first instant, a letter was delivered from General Gage's Secretary to our Governor, after being arrived 24 hours, which shews it was not express; however, as all great men are full of expectations, he thought it might be a feather in his cap, and ordered the ship Rose to sail on four hours notice for Boston (although under sailing orders for England) with the Commandant and Officers, and about 100 men, to assist in intimidating the poor Bostonians."

Last Thursday a large three deck ship was launched at New-York, upon a new construction, such as was never done in America before, in the presence of a great concourse of people. This ship was built by Mr. Thomas Cheesman, is near 1000 tons burthen, and allowed by Judges to be one of the best ships ever built in America.

The PUBLIC will please to take Notice, that the MAYOR's COURT is to be held at the Court-House in this City, on the 22d Day of November instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

*** Those persons who became adventurers in the *first* Class of the WILMINGTON LOTTERY for the benefit of St. John's Church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and for some other public purposes in the County of New-Castle, are requested to renew their tickets in the *second* or *last* Class of the said lottery before the 28th day of this instant November, at which time the tickets will be rolled up for drawing, and those then unsold will be disposed of to the first appliers.

College of Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1774.

†‡† Dr. MORGAN's INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to his Course on the *Theory and Practice of Physic*, will be delivered on Monday the 14th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday, the 25th of November, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, Dr. CHOVET will deliver the Introductory Discourse to his PHYSIOLOGICAL and ANATOMICAL LECTURES, at his Museum, in Vidal's-alley, Second-street.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have just received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, informing me, that "it had been represented to his Majesty, that "the Government of *Pennsylvania* had taken a Resolution to extend its Jurisdiction up to the Line settled by "Commissioners between that Province and *Maryland*, "although the Guardians of the Heir of Lord *Baltimore* "had declared their Incapacity, in Point of Law, to "concur in a Ratification of that Line, and consequently "their Inability to take the like Step on their Part: And "it being apprehended that such a partial Extention of "Jurisdiction might have the Effect to disturb the Peace "of the King's Subjects, settled on the Frontiers of both "Provinces, and might occasion Violence and Bloodshed, "he was commanded by the King to signify to me His "Majesty's Pleasure, that I should desist from issuing any "Orders for extending the Jurisdiction of *Pennsylvania*, "beyond those Places where it had been usually exer-"cised, until the present Difficulty on the Part of *Mary-"land* should be removed, or until His Majesty's further "Pleasure should be known." I HAVE therefore, in Compliance with His Majesty's Commands, thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding and enjoining all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Officers of Justice, to desist from exercising the Jurisdiction of the Government of *Pennsylvania*, or the Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*, beyond those Places where the same hath been heretofore usually exercised, until the present Difficulty on the Part of *Maryland* shall be removed, or until His Majesty's further Pleasure shall be known in the Premises, any Thing in any former Proclamation contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Second Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fifteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, from Falmouth, G. B. Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, and Ship America, J. M'Coy, London. Sloop Friendship, H. Fisher, and Schooner Liberty, D. Keddle, Hispaniola. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Brig Lowther, I. Smith, Barbados. Ship Laysoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, and Ship George, S. Martin, Jamaica. Sloop Mulberry, I. Blake, Schooner Catherine, I. Youngbusband, Sloop Desire, P. Gorham, Sloop Betsey, W. Undrill, Sloop Nancy, I. Sinclair, and Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, and Snow Fanny, I. Tanner, Rh. Island. Sch. Roxanna, I. Godfrey, Cape-Fear. Sch. Betsey, E. Rogers, and Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Sch. Hawke, I. Nicholson, Cape-Cod. Sch. Endeavour, T. Dewick, Maryland. Ship Philadelphia, T. Winning, Londonderry. Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, and Brig Charming Sally, E. Gisby, Guadaloupe. Sch. Henrietta, G. Catton, Montserrat. Brig Industry, I. Watt, Antigua. Sch. Patty, I. Harris, and Sloop Betsey, E. Chappel, N. London. Sloop Quaker, I. Rivers, N. York. Sch. Three Brothers, I. Beard, Nantucket. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piscataqua. Sloop Prudence, B. Chadfield, Georgia. Sch. Hopewell, I. Scott, S. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Sally, I. Stephens, Brig Rachel, L. Simmonds, Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, and Ship Concord, J. Volans, for Lisbon. Ship Pomona, I. Green, and Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Cadiz. Brig Dolphin, I. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Richard Penn, I. Ali, Maryland. Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenades. Ship Liberty, C. Thompson, Gibraltar. Sch. Three Brothers, I. Beard, Nantucket. Ship Sally, F. Fearis, N. York. Sch. Betsey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Kuty, I. Robinson, Dominica.*

CLEARED. *Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Sch. Lucretia, I. Moore, Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, and Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Brig Nancy, I. Butler, Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, Ship Joseph, I. White, and Ship Atlantic, I. Maitland, Jamaica. Sloop Betsey, I. Tucker, St. Vincents. Sloop Polly, I. Humphreys, and Sloop Hope, ---- Dockray, N. Carolina. Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Potowmack, G. Rowe, and Ship Union, A. Bryson, Maryland. Sch. Sally, I. Dunbar, Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, and Sloop Endeavour, P. Gilbert, Rh. Island. Ship George, S. Martin, to Lisbon.*

Philadelphia, November 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an English SERVANT MAN, who has three Years and an Half to serve; he is a strong hearty Fellow, understands taking Care of Horses, and driving a Carriage or Team. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Work-house. ¶

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept Shop almost at the Corner of Second and Arch-streets, is removed to the Corner-house of Third and Arch-streets, opposite to the Presbyterian Meeting-house, in Arch-street, and the Sign of the Rose, in Third-street, at the Corner of the Friends Burying-ground, and has, out of the last vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, laid in on the very best terms,

A VERY neat and general Assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail, for ready Money only.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Esq; High-sheriff of this county, advertised for sale, on the 9th instant, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situated on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the south corner of Black-horse-alley, as the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased: And whereas Isaac Corren, of the city of Philadelphia, by an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2393, gave notice "to all persons intending to purchase said premises, that the said Richard Robinson, in his life time, and before the said premises were any way incumbered, conveyed the same to him by a deed, duly executed *and recorded*, subject to a groundrent of 50l. per annum, which was all the interest belonging to the said Robinson, at the time of his death, in the said messuage and lot of land:" We think it our duty to inform the public, that no such deed as abovementioned is to be found upon record; and if there is any such deed, there is reason to believe it was executed subsequent to a mortgage, under which the premises are to be sold. JOSEPH SWIFT, Administrator of RICHARD ROBINSON, during the minority of SARAH ROBINSON; THOMAS MIFFLIN, Guardian of SARAH ROBINSON, only child of RICHARD ROBINSON. *Philadelphia, Nov.* 9, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The still-house, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, to be sold or lett. *Nov.* 8, 1774. ¶

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatters Business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS. ¶

FINE BURTON ALE, AND LONDON PORTER,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSHUA FISHER AND SONS.

THE CREDITORS of CHARLES READ, are desired to meet at the House of Joseph Haight, in Burlington, the first Day of next Month, in order to consider of some Proposals then to be laid before them; such who have not brought in their Accounts, are desired to deliver them to the Subscribers, previous to that time, in order to enable them then to make a dividend of the Money in their Hands.

DANIEL ELLIS,
Eleventh-Month (November) 7, 1774. CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, gave two Bonds unto a certain Thomas Brandon, of Northumberland county, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1773, for Fifty Pounds each, the one payable the first day of October, 1774, the other the first day of October, 1775. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said Bonds, as I will dispute the payment of the same, until thereto by law compelled, or the said Brandon fulfils the bargain for which said Bonds were executed. Witness my hand, the 7th day of November, 1774,

§ DETRICK REES.

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Carmalt, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. HANNAH CARMALT, Executrix, CALEB CARMALT, Executor.

Chichester, November 5, 1774.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of John Price, late of Lower-Chichester, in the county of Chester, Esq; deceased, on note or book-accompt, and also those who are indebted for goods bought at vendue of his executors, are requested to make immediate payment, in order to prevent trouble; and those who owe above a year's interest, on bond or mortgage, are desired to pay the same regularly, otherwise the principal will be called out of their hands; and those who have any accounts, or demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid. ELISHA PRICE, and SAMUEL PRICE, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD on reasonable TERMS, by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO good LOTS, with 35 feet front, very commodiously situate for any use, in Cherry-alley, on the back of the subscriber's house. Any person inclining to purchase the said lots, or the house, with four lots, may know the terms, by applying to LEWIS SENGEISEN, at the Sign of the Drove of Cattle, the upper end of Race-street. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Joshua Hoops, in West-Bradford, Chester county, on the 16th of last month, a black GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about 16 hands high, natural trotter, hanging mane and switch tail, lately shod before, has a white spot on his neck, the near side, and a hard lump on his shoulder, occasioned by the collar in drawing. It is supposed he must have been stopped, taken up, or stole, on his way to the subscriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, by whom the above reward, and reasonable charges, will be paid, to any person that shall bring said horse home.

Eleventh-Month 5, 1774. ‖ ABRAHAM GIBBON.

WHEREAS ANN, the wife of ALEXANDER GRANT, hath eloped from her said husband, and carried off sundry of his effects; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

November 7, 1774. ‖ ALEXANDER GRANT.

Bensalem township, Bucks county, November 7, 1774.

STOLEN, *in the night of the 5th instant, from the stable of Peter Vansant, a BAY STALLION, upwards of* 3 *years old,* 14½ *hands high, a star in his forehead, and some grey hairs on the shoulders, trots and canters very well; the property of said Vansant. At the same time also stolen, from the stable of Joseph Galloway, Esq; at Trevose, a bay roan HORSE,* 14½ *hands high, marked with a C on the near buttock, and a C reversed on the right side of the neck, under the mane, trots and paces; the property of Robert Levers. It is supposed the above described horses were stolen by a man who some times has assumed the name of Francis M'Cue, at others of John M'Guire; he is of a fresh complexion, very red nose, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, an Irishman; had on a grey surtout coat, a lincey jacket, grey yarn stockings (also stolen from the said Vansant the night before) a red under jacket, without sleeves, an old ragged shirt and tow trowsers, and a pair of old shoes, a buckle in one, and a string in the other. Whoever shall apprehend the said thief, so that he be duly convicted, and secures the said stallion, shall receive* Fifty Shillings *reward from the said Peter Vansant, or* Thirty Shillings *for securing the said stallion; and for securing the said bay roan,* Thirty Shillings *to be paid by the said Robert Levers.*

N. B. The bay horse is shod before, had neither brand nor ear-mark. There was an old hunting saddle, without housing or cloth, or crupper, the stirrup straps much broken. ‖ 7 5 6.

Bucks County, November 5, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the Low Dutch Congregation, of South and Northampton Townships, have petitioned the General Assembly to pass an Act, to enable them to sell a Messuage and Plantation belonging to said Congregation, and to purchase another more convenient for their Minister to live in, at the next Meeting of the said Assembly, which will be on the 5th of December next ensuing. Any Persons who can give good Reasons why the said Plantation should not be sold, or a Law passed for said Purpose, are desired to make their Objections, otherwise it will be proceeded on. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 19th day of November inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, A certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in Front about 28 feet, and in depth -- feet; bounded by ground of Isaac Snowden, and others; subject to a groundrent of 30*s.* currency per annum; late the estate of John Snowden, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 21st day of November inst, at the house of ---- Yeager, in Spring-Garden, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Spring-Garden aforesaid, in the Northern Liberties, on the east side of a lane or street, called Garden-street, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or less; bounded by ground of John Smith, and others; late the estate of John Christfield Wolfe, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, A certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Apple-tree-alley, between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front, on Apple-tree-alley aforesaid, 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Joseph Stout, and others; subject to a groundrent of Forty-five Shillings currency per annum; late the estate of Henry Reinhart; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst. at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the district of Southwark, the corner of Oak and Crab-streets, containing in breadth, on Crab-street aforesaid, 100 feet, and in depth, on Oak-street, 60 feet; subject to a groundrent of £. 10. sterling;---a certain other messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Duke-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 75 feet; bounded by a messuage or tenement now or late of Susanna Chapman, and subject to a groundrent of Fifty-five Shillings currency per annum;---and all the estate, right, title and interest of James Welden Roberts, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, situate on the south side of Almond-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, late the estate of John Fuller, deceased; the whole late the estate of James Welden Roberts; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and five lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Callowhill-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Stillwagon, and others; subject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings sterling per annum; late the estate of Martin Noll; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November inst. at the London Coffee-House, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in front, on Chestnut-street aforesaid, 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground of William Smith, and others; late the estate of Adam Weaver; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Pluris Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November instant, at the house of William Brown, in Arch-street, near the corner of Sixth-street, A certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in Hudson's Square, on the south side of North-street, in this city, containing in front 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Rachel Jory, and others; subject to a groundrent of Thirteen Spanish Dollars and One Third part of such a Dollar; late the estate of Michael Herbert; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Northampton County, October 29, 1774.

WAS committed to the Goal of this county, a few days ago, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a certain man, who calls himself JOHN COOK, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, a little pock-marked, and has a hair mole on his right cheek, fair short hair, supposed to be lately cut; had on, when committed, an old brown coat, an old grey coloured surtout coat, old leather breeches, a woollen check shirt, an old wool hat, and new shoes; says he is this country born, and came from the Whiteplain, in York government, and had with him a certificate, signed Edmond Ward, dated the 24th of July last; says also that he, together with 7 or 8 more, broke Philadelphia Goal about 2 or 3 years ago. His master, if any he has, is desired to come or send in five weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged, by PETER EALER, Goaler. ¶

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Ashton township, Chester county, on the night of the 25th of October last, two Dutch servant men, viz. The one, named *Jacob Weimer*, has been about 3 years in the country, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a light complexion and down look, slow of speech, has brown hair; supposed to have about Forty Shillings cash with him; had on a blue cloth coat, the buttons taken off the sleeves, and the false button-holes picked out of the hind skirts, greyish jacket, without sleeves, two shirts, one flax, the other tow, new buckskin breeches, two pair of stockings, one pair thread, the other woollen, a new wool hat, and old shoes, with strings. The other, named *Conrad Bernard*, has been about 8 weeks in the country, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 24 years of age, black complexion, stoop shouldered; had on a blue surtout coat, red and white striped linen jacket, either black knit breeches, or tow trowsers, one pair of ribbed thread stockings, one pair of brown and white yarn ditto, two homespun shirts, half-worn castor hat, half-worn shoes, with odd buckles, the one plated, the other copper. Any person securing the said servants in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or FOUR POUNDS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS DUTTON, or AARON MATSON. 7*s* 6.

October 28, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Marcus-Hook, a certain *James Hamel*, but may change his name, a labourer; had on, when he went away, a blue jacket, very much worn, a red waistcoat without sleeves, a homespun shirt, striped ticken trowsers, an old hat, new shoes, with brass buckles; he is about 6 feet high, about 25 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and stoops a little when he walks, this country born; has been whipped at Chester for felony about 12 months ago, and now has stolen a horse from Joseph Trimble, in Chester county, and sold him to John Winter, Carter, in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him in Chester goal, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

† JACOB COBORN, Constable.

FIVE POUNDS Reward

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, who came in the snow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, long visage, small legs, and hath a clumsy walk, wears his own short brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check shirt, without buttons, a short brown jacket, without sleeves, a dark frize surtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worsted plush breeches, light coloured yarn stockings, generally not gartered, thick double soaled shoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a small brimmed old hat, speaks quick and tolerable good English, given to liquor; it is supposed he is gone off with some of his shipmates, who may assist him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city Twenty Shillings, if within ten miles Thirty Shillings, twenty miles Forty Shillings, and if thirty miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any of his Majesty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-street, Southwark. *Philadelphia, August 28, 1774.*

All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

STOLEN, in the night of the first instant (November) out of the house of the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, the following things, viz. a London brown broadcloth coat and jacket, lined with tammy, with basket buttons, a homespun claret coloured cloth coat, about half-worn, a pair of buck-skin breeches, a pair of home made blue ribbed yarn stockings, a red and white silk handkerchief, a pair of sleeve buttons, marked A B, a leather pocket-book, and some other things. They were taken away by a certain HENRY JONES, as he called himself, but goes by several names, who was hired to work; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 40 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, and has thick lips; had on an old flannel under jacket, a pair of cloth coloured velvet breeches, old thread stockings, shoes tied with strings, and a half-worn wool hat, but it is likely he may change his apparel. Whoever secures said thief, with the above goods, so that the owner may have them again, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the thief only, paid by JOHN HULINGS. ¶

RUN away, last Monday morning, from the subscriber, living in Passyunk township, 4 miles from Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named PHILEMON BOYL, about 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey stockings, good shoes, and a black silk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 1, 1774. ‖ JOHN EVERLEY,

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Oxford township, Chester county, two Irish servant men, about 18 years of age, the one named John Dockerty, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, sandy coloured hair, long visaged; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a jacket without sleeves, the fore parts white the back parts old dark coloured cloth, with one of the skirts torn off, new coarse shirt and trowsers, no shoes. The other named* Cornelius or Naugher M'Cormick, *of a middle size, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a coat, the outside of lincey, the wool black, the lining of coarse hickory, with large Philadelphia buttons, coarse shirt and trowsers, with a yoke about his neck, no shoes, perhaps he may cut off the yoke, and steal clothes. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JOHN BLACK *and* DAVID FLEMING. ¶

WHEREAS *Robert M'Dowell*, of Cumberland county, sold the subscriber a piece of land, on the 19th day of December, 1770, for Four Hundred Pounds, Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds whereof are paid, and he has received three bonds of Forty Pounds each for the remainder; one payable the first day of April 1775---the second on the first day of April 1776---and the third on the first day of April 1777; but as the said *Robert M'Dowell* has not given me a sufficient deed of conveyance, I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, for I will not pay them till I get a sufficient title for the said land, or am compelled by law. ¶

October 29, 1774. JEREMIAH SERGEANT.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, out of Thomas Black's pasture, within half a mile of Christiana Bridge, on the 8th of October last, A dark brown HORSE, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, a natural pacer, shod before, a small switch tail, a little hollow backed, with a small star and snip in his face, and is a short, thick, well made horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse again, and the thief on conviction brought to justice, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, or *Twenty Shillings* for the horse only, with all reasonable charges, paid by said *Thomas Black*, or the subscriber, in East-Nottingham, Chester county.

‡ *SAMUEL HUTCHISON.*

N. B. Any person keeping or concealing said horse, without a legal advertisement, will be prosecuted as the thief.

Bethel township, Bedford county, October 20, 1774.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Tonoloways, in said township and county, the two following creatures, *viz.* One black MARE, near 13 hands high, about three years old, and one black HORSE COLT, two years old past, both branded on the near shoulder with something like MF, tho' not plain. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

† *BENJAMIN ABBETT.*

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, about the middle of September last, A BAY MARE, marked RS, about thirteen hands high; she has a black mare colt, with two white feet on one side, and a star in its forehead. Whoever takes up the said creatures, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWNE. ¶

TAKEN up by JOHN COOMBES, living on Licking-creek, in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, A dark brown MARE, about 7 years old, 12¼ hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder P, and on the off buttock IW, having on her a bell about four shillings price, with a double collar, and double buckle. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of a SERVANT LAD, who has about 9 Months to serve; he is a very good Hand about Horses, and an excellent Post-Chaise Driver. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, on the 4th of October last, A large bay HORSE, shod all round, a natural pacer, branded on the near thigh GW; a new beaver HAT (maker's name Samuel Baker, Philadelphia) was found near the premises, supposed to be left by some person. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‡ *PETER BAKER.*

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and disaffected People have industriously propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Business to purchase a large Quantity of several Sorts of dry Goods, in order to sell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be false, and do defy any Person to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, since the Arrival of said Ships. And do further say, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation since I have been in Trade; and am really sorry that my Fellow-Citizens should be so unfriendly to me, and unjust to themselves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

New-Castle Goal, October 28, 1774.

THE Creditors of George Beach, formerly of Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, Mason, now confined in the Goal of New-Castle, upon Delaware, are desired to take notice, that he intends to apply to the Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at New-Castle, for the county of New-Castle, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, for the relief of insolvent debtors, at which time and place, those who have any objections to make, are desired to attend. GEORGE BEACH. †

WHEREAS William Dewees, Esq; High-sheriff of this county, hath advertised the sale of a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the south corner of Black-horse-alley, on the 9th instant, as the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; now I do hereby give notice to all persons intending to purchase said premises, that the said Richard Robinson, in his life time, and before the said premises were any way incumbered, conveyed the same to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, subject to a groundrent of 50*l.* per annum, which is all the interest belonging to the said Richard Robinson, at the time of his death, in the said messuage and lot of land. ISAAC COREN. †

On Fifthday, the 24th of this month, at six o'clock in the evening, will be exposed to sale, at the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, a tract of woodland, situate on Musconetcunk creek, in the township of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, situate in the township of Greenage and county of Sussex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the devisees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, situate in the township of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and if they choose to treat for a private sale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Trustees.

N. B. There is good reason to believe that William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two last tracts, will consent to a sale of their shares, with the part now advertised.

FOR CORK,
The BRIG JAMES,
JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL sail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Passage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or said MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be disposed of, and some Irish BEEF. *November 2, 1774.*

ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY, in Market-street,
Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well assorted for Apothecaries, Druggists, and Store-keepers, that purchase in the wholesale way.

Also a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.-----Rowley's British Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiser's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebusade.---Hemet's Essence, and Powder of Pearl, so much esteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Strasburgh Snuff, fine Windsor shaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uses, Flesh Brushes of different sizes, Elastic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the finest Colours, setts of Crayons, a variety of Frosts, and Bronzes; English Copal Varnish, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Cases, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¼ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of most kinds.

Best Florence Oil, in chests, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniseed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; best refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in present use and practice, will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the most reasonable rates, with large allowance to those that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Prescriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
HALL AND SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Poor Richard's Almanack for 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES ADAMS,
At his Printing-Office, in Wilmington,
THE PENNSYLVANIA TOWN and COUNTRY-MAN's ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Also The WILMINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. ¶

Burlington, September 20, 1774.

Just published, and to be sold by
ISAAC COLLINS, Printer,
THE *BURLINGTON* ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Containing a Number of Pieces, religious, moral and entertaining.

*** They are also to be had of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2394.

Remainder of the ADDRESS *to the* INHABITANTS *of the* COLONIES.

IN another ſpeech on the 27th of May, in the ſame year, he ſays, "Whatever ſhall be the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction to us, that this province hath contributed its full ſhare to the ſupport of it. *Every thing that hath been required of it hath been complied with;* and the execution of the powers committed to me, for raiſing the provincial troops, hath been as full and complete as the grant of them. Never before were regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early in the field as they have been this year; the common people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of the general Court, and to vie with them in their readineſs to ſerve the King."

Such was the conduct of the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay during the laſt war. As to their behaviour before that period, it ought not to have been forgot in Great-Britain, that not only on every occaſion they had conſtantly and chearfully complied with the frequent royal requiſitions—but that chiefly by their vigorous efforts, Nova Scotia was ſubdued in 1710, and Louiſbourg in 1745.

Foreign quarrels being ended, and the domeſtic diſturbances that quickly ſucceeded, on account of the Stamp-act, being quieted by its repeal, the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay tranſmitted an humble addreſs of thanks to the King and divers Noblemen, and ſoon after paſſed a bill for granting compenſation to the ſufferers in the diſorder occaſioned by that act.

Theſe circumſtances, and the following extracts from Governor Bernard's Letters in 1768, to the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, clearly ſhew, with what grateful tenderneſs they ſtrove to bury in oblivion the unhappy occaſion of the late diſcords, and with what reſpectful reluctance they endeavoured to eſcape other ſubjects of future controverſy. "The Houſe (ſays the Governor) "from the time of opening the ſeſſion to this day, has "ſhewn a diſpoſition to *avoid* all diſpute with me; every "thing having paſſed with as much good humour as I "could deſire, except only their continuing to act in *ad-*"*dreſſing* the King, *remonſtrating* to the Secretary of "State, and *employing* a ſeparate Agent. It is the *im-*"*portance of this innovation*, without any wilfulneſs of "my own, which induces me to make this remonſtrance "at a time when I have a fair proſpect of having, *in all* "*other buſineſs*, nothing but good to ſay of the proceed-"ings of the Houſe."*

"They have acted *in all things*, even in their remon-"ſtrance, *with temper and moderation*; they have *avoided* "ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have laid a foundation "for *removing* ſome cauſes of former altercation."†

"I ſhall make ſuch a prudent and proper uſe of this "letter, as, I hope, will perfectly reſtore the peace and "tranquility of this province, for which purpoſe *conſi-*"*derable ſteps have been made by the Houſe of Repreſenta-*"*tives.*"‡

The vindication of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay contained in theſe letters will have greater force, if it be conſidered, that they were written ſeveral months after the freſh alarm given to the Colonies by the ſtatutes paſſed in the preceding year.

In this place it ſeems proper to take notice of the inſinuation in one of theſe ſtatutes, that the interference of Parliament was *neceſſary*, to provide for "defraying the "charge of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of "*civil government*, and defending the King's dominions "in America."

As to the two firſt articles of expence, every Colony had made ſuch proviſion, as by their reſpective Aſſemblies, the beſt judges on ſuch occaſions, was thought expedient, and ſuitable to their ſeveral circumſtances. Reſpecting the laſt, it is well known to all men, the leaſt acquainted with American affairs, that the Colonies were eſtabliſhed, and have generally defended themſelves, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from Great-Britain; and that, at the time of her taxing them by the ſtatutes before mentioned, moſt of them were labouring under very heavy debts, contracted in the laſt war. So far were they from ſparing their money, when their Sovereign, conſtitutionally, aſked their aids, that, during the courſe of that war, Parliament repeatedly made them compenſations for the expences of thoſe ſtrenuous efforts, which, conſulting their zeal rather than their ſtrength, they had chearfully incurred.

Severe as the acts of *Parliament* before mentioned are, yet the conduct of *Adminiſtration* has been equally injurious and irritating to this devoted country.

Under pretence of governing them, ſo many new inſtitutions, uniformly rigid and dangerous, have been introduced, as could only be expected from incenſed maſters, for collecting the tribute or rather the plunder of conquered provinces.

By an order of the King, the authority of the Commander in chief, and under him of the Brigadiers general, *in time of peace*, is rendered *ſupreme* in all the civil governments in *America;* and thus an uncontroulable military power is veſted in officers not known to the conſtitution of theſe colonies.

A large body of troops and a conſiderable armament of ſhips of war have been ſent to aſſiſt in taking their money without their conſent.

Expenſive and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied, and the acts of corruption induſtriouſly practiſed to divide and deſtroy.

The Judges of the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects to be condemned by themſelves; the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate founded on legal information.

Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependant on the Crown for their commiſſions and ſalaries.

A court has been eſtabliſhed at Rhode-Iſland, for the purpoſe of taking Coloniſts to England to be tried.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been frequently treated with contempt; and Aſſemblies have been repeatedly and arbitrarily diſſolved.

From ſome few inſtances it will ſufficiently appear, on what pretences of juſtice thoſe diſſolutions have been founded.

The tranquility of the colonies having been again diſturbed, as has been mentioned, by the ſtatutes of the year 1767, the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State, in a letter to Governor Bernard, dated April 22, 1768, cenſures the "*preſumption*" of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for "reſolving upon a meaſure of ſo inflammatory a na-"ture, *as that of writing to the other colonies on the ſub-*"*ject of their intended repreſentations againſt ſome late Acts* "*of Parliament*," then declares, that "his Majeſty con-"ſiders this ſtep as evidently tending to create unwar-"rantable combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable oppo-"ſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament,"—and afterwards adds,—"It is *the King's pleaſure*, that as "ſoon as the General Court is again aſſembled, at the "time preſcribed by the Charter, you ſhould require of "the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in his Majeſty's name, "to *reſcind* the reſolution which gave birth to the circular "letter from the Speaker, and to declare their diſappro-"bation of, and diſſent to that raſh and haſty proceed-"ing."

"If the new Aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply with "his Majeſty's reaſonable expectation, it is the King's "pleaſure that you ſhould immediately diſſolve them."

This letter being laid before the Houſe, and the reſolution not being reſcinded according to the order, the Aſſembly was diſſolved. A letter of a ſimilar nature was ſent to other Governors, to procure reſolutions approving the conduct of the Repreſentat ves of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be *reſcinded* alſo; and the Houſes of Repreſentatives in other colonies refuſing to comply, Aſſemblies were diſſolved.

Theſe mandates ſpoke a language, to which the ears of Engliſh ſubjects had for ſeveral generations been ſtrangers. The nature of Aſſemblies implies a power and right of deliberation; but theſe commands, proſcribing the exerciſe of judgment on the propriety of the requiſitions made, left to the Aſſemblies only the election between dictated ſubmiſſion and the threatened puniſhment: A puniſhment too founded on no other act, than ſuch as is deemed innocent even in ſlaves—of agreeing in *petitions* for redreſs of grievances, that equally affected all.

The hoſtile and unjuſtifiable invaſion of the town of Boſton ſoon followed theſe events in the ſame year; tho' that town, the province in which it is ſituated, and all the colonies, from abhorrence of a conteſt with their parent ſtate, permitted the execution even of thoſe Statutes, againſt which they ſo unanimouſly were complaining, remonſtrating and ſupplicating.

Adminiſtration, determined to ſubdue a ſpirit of freedom, which Engliſh Miniſters ſhould have *rejoiced* to cheriſh, entered into a monopoliſing combination with the Eaſt-India Company, to ſend to this continent vaſt quantities of Tea, an article on which a duty was laid by a Statute that, in a particular manner, attacked the liberties of America, and which therefore the inhabitants of theſe Colonies had reſolved not to import. The cargoe ſent to South-Carolina was ſtored, and not allowed to be ſold. Thoſe ſent to Philadelphia and New-York were not permitted to be landed. That ſent to Boſton was deſtroyed, becauſe Governor Hutchinſon would not ſuffer it to be returned.

On the intelligence of theſe tranſactions arriving in Great-Britain, the public ſpirited town laſt mentioned was ſingled out for deſtruction, and it was determined the province it belongs to ſhould partake of its fate. In the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament therefore were paſſed the acts for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and changing their chartered conſtitution of government. To inforce theſe acts, that province is again invaded by a fleet and army.

To mention theſe outrageous proceedings, is ſufficient to explain them. For tho' it is pretended, that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has been particularly diſreſpectful to Great-Britain, yet in truth the behaviour of the people, in other colonies, has been an equal "oppoſition to the power aſſumed by Parliament." No ſtep however has been taken againſt any of the reſt. This artful conduct conceals ſeveral deſigns. It is expected that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay will be irritated into ſome violent action, that may diſpleaſe the reſt of the continent, or that may induce the people of Great-Britain to approve the meditated vengeance of an imprudent and exaſperated miniſtry: If the unexampled pacifick temper of that province ſhall diſappoint this part of the plan, it is hoped the other colonies will be ſo far intimidated as to deſert their brethren, ſuffering in a common cauſe, and that thus diſunited all may be ſubdued.

To promote theſe deſigns, another meaſure has been purſued. In the ſeſſion of Parliament laſt mentioned, an act was paſſed, for changing the government of Quebec, by which act the Roman Catholic religion, inſtead of being tolerated, as ſtipulated by the treaty of peace, is eſtabliſhed; and the people there deprived of the right to an aſſembly, trials by jury, and the Engliſh laws in civil caſes aboliſhed, and inſtead thereof, the French laws eſtabliſhed, in direct violation of his Majeſty's promiſe by his royal proclamation, under the faith of which many Engliſh ſubjects ſettled in that province: and the limits of that province are extended ſo as to comprehend thoſe vaſt regions, that lie adjoining to the northernly and weſternly boundaries of theſe colonies.

The authors of this arbitrary arrangement flatter themſelves, that the inhabitants, deprived of liberty, and artfully provoked againſt thoſe of another religion, will be proper inſtruments for aſſiſting in the oppreſſion of ſuch, as differ from them in modes of government and faith.

From the detail of facts herein before recited, as well as from authentic intelligence received, it is clear beyond a doubt, that a reſolution is formed, and now is carrying into execution, to extinguiſh the freedom of theſe colonies, by ſubjecting them to a deſpotic government.

At this unhappy period, we have been authoriſed and directed to meet and conſult together for the welfare of our common country. We accepted the important truſt with diffidence, but have endeavoured to diſcharge it with integrity. Though the ſtate of theſe colonies would certainly juſtify other meaſures than we have adviſed, yet weighty reaſons determined us to prefer thoſe which we have adopted. In the firſt place, it appeared to us a conduct becoming the character theſe colonies have ever ſuſtained, to perform, even in the midſt of the unnatural diſtreſſes and imminent dangers that ſurround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore we were induced to offer once more to his Majeſty, the petitions of his faithful and oppreſſed ſubjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender affection, which we knew to be univerſal among our countrymen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our original, we could not forbear to regulate our ſteps by an expectation of receiving full conviction, that the coloniſts are equally dear to them. Between theſe provinces and that body ſubſiſts the ſocial band, which we ardently wiſh *may never* be diſſolved, and which *cannot* be diſſolved, until their minds ſhall become *indiſputably hoſtile*, or their *inattention* ſhall permit thoſe who are thus hoſtile to perſiſt in proſecuting, with the powers of the realm, the deſtructive meaſures already operating againſt the coloniſts; and in either caſe, ſhall reduce the latter to ſuch a ſituation, that they ſhall be compelled to renounce every regard, but that of ſelf-preſervation. Notwithſtanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have choſen a method of oppoſition, that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation with our fellow-citizens on the other ſide of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent neceſſity that preſſes us to an immediate interruption of commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We truſt they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting, that we ſubject ourſelves to ſimilar inconveniencies; that we are driven by the hands of violence into unexperienced and unexpected public convulſions, and that we are contending for freedom, ſo often contended for by our anceſtors.

The people of England will ſoon have an opportunity of declaring their ſentiments concerning our cauſe. In their piety, generoſity, and good ſenſe, we repoſe high confidence; and cannot, upon a review of paſt events, be perſuaded, that *they*, the defenders of true religion, and the aſſertors of the rights of mankind, will take part againſt their affectionate proteſtant brethren in the colonies, in favour of *our open* and *their own ſecret* enemies, whoſe intrigues, for ſeveral years paſt, have been wholly exerciſed in ſapping the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Another reaſon that engaged us to prefer the commercial mode of oppoſition, aroſe from an aſſurance that this mode will prove efficacious, if it be perſiſted in with fidelity and virtue; and that your conduct will be influenced by theſe laudable principles cannot be queſtioned. Your own ſalvation, and that of your poſterity, now depends upon yourſelves. You have already ſhewn that you entertain a proper ſenſe of the bleſſings you are ſtriving to retain. Againſt the temporary inconveniences you may ſuffer from a ſtoppage of trade, you will weigh, in the oppoſite balance, the endleſs miſeries you and your deſcendants muſt endure from an eſtabliſhed arbitrary power. You will not forget the honour of your country, that muſt from your behaviour take its title, in the eſtimation of the world, to glory or to ſhame; and you will, with the deepeſt attention, reflect, that if the peaceable mode of oppoſition recommended by us be broken, and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty miniſterial enemies, from a contemptuous opinion of your firmneſs, inſolently predict will be the caſe, you muſt inevitably be reduced to chuſe, either a more dangerous conteſt, or a final, ruinous and infamous ſubmiſſion.

Motives thus cogent, ariſing from the emergency of your unhappy condition, muſt excite your utmoſt diligence and zeal, to give all poſſible ſtrength and energy to the pacific meaſures calculated for your relief: But we think ourſelves bound in duty to obſerve to you, that the ſchemes agitated againſt theſe colonies have been ſo conducted, as to render it prudent, that you ſhould extend your views to the moſt unhappy events, and be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency. Above all things we earneſtly intreat you, with devotion of ſpirit, penitence of heart, and amendment of life, to humble yourſelves, and implore the favour of Almighty GOD: and we fervently beſeech his divine goodneſs to take you into his gracious protection.

To the INHABITANTS of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC.

Friends and Fellow-ſubjects,

WE, the Delegates of the Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies, to repreſent them in a General Congreſs at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, to conſult together concerning the beſt methods to obtain redreſs of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to addreſs your province, as a member therein deeply intereſted.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious reſiſtance, had incorporated you with the body of Engliſh ſubjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generoſity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bleſs to you the diſpenſations of his over-ruling Providence, by ſecuring to you and your lateſt poſterity the ineſtimable advantages of a free Engliſh conſtitution of government, which it is the privilege of all Engliſh ſubjects to enjoy.

Theſe hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, iſſued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of thoſe advantages.

Little did we imagine that any ſucceeding Miniſters would ſo audaciouſly and cruelly abuſe the royal authori-

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* Jan. 21, 1768. † Jan. 30, 1768. ‡ Feb. 2, 1768.

ty, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus juſtly entitled.

But ſince we have lived to ſee the unexpected time, when Miniſters of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the moſt ſacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from diſcovering the unſpeakable worth of *that* form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we eſteem it our duty, for the weighty reaſons herein after mentioned, to explain to you ſome of its moſt important branches.

" In every human ſociety," ſays the celebrated Marquis *Beccaria*, " there is an *effort continually tending* to confer on one part the heighth of power and happineſs, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakneſs and miſery. The intent of good laws is to *oppoſe this effort*, and to diffuſe their influence *univerſally* and *equally*.

Rulers, ſtimulated by this pernicious " effort," and ſubjects, animated by the juſt " intent of oppoſing good laws againſt it," have occaſioned that vaſt variety of events, that fill the hiſtories of ſo many nations. All theſe hiſtories demonſtrate the truth of this ſimple poſition, that to live by the will of one man, or ſett of men, is the production of miſery to all men.

On the ſolid foundation of this principle, Engliſhmen reared up the fabric of their conſtitution with ſuch a ſtrength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: And, as an illuſtrious author ‡ of your nation, hereafter mentioned, obſerves,—" They gave the people of their Colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying proſperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the foreſts they were ſent to inhabit."

In this form the firſt grand right is, that of the people having a ſhare in their own government, by their repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves, and in conſequence of being ruled by *laws* which they themſelves approve, not by *edicts* of *men* over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark ſurrounding and defending their property, which by their honeſt cares and labours they have acquired, ſo that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free conſent, when they in their judgment deem it juſt and neceſſary to give them for public ſervices, and preciſely direct the eaſieſt, cheapeſt, and moſt equal methods, in which they ſhall be collected.

The influence of this right extends ſtill farther. If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppreſſed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redreſſed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without truſting to deſpiſed petitions, or diſturbing the public tranquility.

The next great right is, that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the poſſeſſor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witneſſes, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry face to face, in open Court, before as many of the people as chooſe to attend, ſhall paſs their ſentence upon oath againſt him; a ſentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their intereſt alſo; as the queſtion may turn on points that, in ſome degree, concern the general welfare; and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a ſimilar trial of their own, may militate againſt them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the perſon. If a ſubject is ſeized and impriſoned, though by order of Government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a Judge, whoſe ſworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal reſtraint to be quickly enquired into and redreſſed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of eaſy rents, and not by rigorous and oppreſſive ſervices, frequently forcing the poſſeſſors from their families and their buſineſs, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated ſtates, by men hired for the purpoſe.

The laſt right we ſhall mention, regards the freedom of the preſs. The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience, morality, and arts in general, in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of Government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into more honourable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.

Theſe are the invaluable rights, that form a conſiderable part of our mild ſyſtem of government; that, ſending its equitable energy through all ranks and claſſes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the induſtrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their ſuperiors.

Theſe are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, theſe Colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and increaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate Miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, with one mind, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights *you* are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And what is offered to you by the late Act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conſcience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws, divine and human, could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic caprices of wicked men, it was ſecured before. Are the French laws in *civil* caſes reſtored? *It ſeems ſo.* But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the Miniſters, who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the ſtatute are—that thoſe " laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be *varied* or *altered* by any ordinances of the Governor and Council." Is the " certainty and lenity of the *criminal* law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended in the ſaid ſtatute, and ſaid to " have been ſenſibly felt by you," ſecured to you and your deſcendants? No. They too are ſubjected to arbitrary " *alterations*" by the Governor and Council; and a power is expreſly reſerved of appointing " ſuch Courts of *criminal*, *civil* and *eccleſiaſtical* juriſdiction, as ſhall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere *will*, by which you hold your lives and religion. The Crown and its Miniſters are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *Inquiſition* itſelf among you. Have you an Aſſembly compoſed of worthy men, elected by yourſelves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money ſhall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependant upon, and removable at the *pleaſure* of a Miniſter. Beſides, another late ſtatute, made without your conſent, has ſubjected you to the impoſitions of *Exciſe*, the horror of all free ſtates; they wreſting your property from you by the moſt odious of taxes, and laying open to inſolent tax-gatherers, houſes the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called the caſtles of Engliſh ſubjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authoriſed to " aſſeſs, levy or apply any *rates* and *taxes*, but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts." Why this degrading diſtinction? Ought not the property honeſtly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as ſacred as that of *Engliſhmen?* Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted. Nay more!—With ſuch a ſuperlative contempt of your underſtanding and ſpirit has an inſolent Miniſtry preſumed to think of you, our reſpectable fellow-ſubjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to perſwade themſelves that your gratitude, for the injuries and inſults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourſelves the ridicule and deteſtation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to aſſiſt them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherouſly denied to *you*; the unavoidable conſequence of which attempt, if ſucceſsful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your poſterity being ever reſtored to freedom: For idiotcy itſelf cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with leſs cruelty than they have us, who are of the ſame blood with themſelves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs of thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject.—" In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government:* Therefore the *legiſlative* ſhould reſide in the whole body of the *people*, or their *repreſentatives*."—" The political liberty of the ſubject is *a tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of Magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty;* becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *Monarch* or *Senate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

" The power of *judging* ſhould be exerciſed by perſons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and purſuant to a form and manner preſcribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers."

" Military men belong to a profeſſion, which *may be* uſeful, but *is often* dangerous." " The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments."

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a Governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your Council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and proſperity. But ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſel'd outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of holy writ, " a painted ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *Judges*, and your *Legiſlative Council*, as it is called, are *dependant* on your *Governor*, and *he* is *dependant* on the ſervant of the Crown in Great-Britain. The *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a Miniſter. Privileges and immunities laſt no longer than his ſmiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms diſſolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence, beginning with a benevolent pretenſion, concludes with a deſtructive power; and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words, is—that the Crown and its Miniſter ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province, as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of neceſſitous and cruel maſters? your perſons from Letters de Cachet, goals, dungeons, and oppreſſive ſervices? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, caſting your view upon every ſide, to diſcover a ſingle circumſtance, promiſing from any quarter the faineſt hope of liberty to you or your poſterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of theſe Colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under Governors, Intendants, and Military Tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble, who dare to think of making them miſerable?"

Would not this be the purport of his addreſs? " Sieze the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a ſmall people, compared to thoſe who with open arms invite you into a fellowſhip. A moment's reflection ſhould convince you which will be moſt for your intereſt and happineſs, to have all the reſt of North-America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boſton have rouſed and aſſociated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political intereſts. For their own ſakes, they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured, that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their ſpirit to aſſert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know, that the tranſcendant nature of freedom elevates thoſe, who unite in her cauſe, above all ſuch low minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is compoſed of Roman Catholic and Proteſtant States, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all ſocieties, who prefer the favours of Miniſters, and their own private intereſts, to the welfare of their country, the temper of ſuch ſelfiſh perſons will render them incredibly active in oppoſing all public-ſpirited meaſures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their ſordid induſtry, by their ſuperiors; but we doubt not you will be upon your guard againſt ſuch men, and not ſacrifice the liberty and happineſs of the whole Canadian people and their poſterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common Sovereign. We only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfare, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous Miniſters ſo far, as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect Deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial Congreſs, may chuſe Delegates, to repreſent your province in the continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this preſent Congreſs, beginning on the fifth of the laſt month, and continued to this day, it has been, with univerſal pleaſure and an unanimous vote, reſolved, That we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great-Britain, on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his Majeſty, praying relief of our and your grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the firſt day of December, and all exportations to thoſe Kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and neceſſary meaſures, to add yourſelves to us, to put your fate, whenever you ſuffer injuries which you are determined to oppoſe, not on the ſmall influence of your ſingle province, but on the conſolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cauſe is juſt, is the fervent prayer of us, your ſincere and affectionate friends and fellow-ſubjects.

By order of the Congreſs,

Oct. 26, 1774. HENRY MIDDLETON, Preſident

‡ Monteſquieu.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, of Magungy township, Northhampton county, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purchaſed a certain tract or parcel of land of JACOB COOPER, in South-Carolina, with the promiſe of an indiſputable title, and paid him, the ſaid Cooper, Two Piſtoles in hand, and for the remainder he executed and gave him bond for Fifty Pounds, due on the 20th day of December, 1758. And whereas it now appears that ſaid Cooper never had a title for the above land, and it was taken from me, I therefore warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I will never pay any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

Nov. 3, 1774. GEORGE SCHLORCHER.

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

RUN away this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Vine-ſtreet, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *William Tully*; he came to this place with Capt. Seymour Hood, about 19 months ago, from Briſtol, in England; he is in his 17th year, rather ſhort of his age, but well ſet, has a caſt in his eyes, is apt to be full of talk, and very forward and impertinent, unleſs before people he is in ſome fear of, when he can behave as demure and appear ſo innocent as to deceive any ſtranger; he is of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair. Went away in a white fheeting ſhirt, light broadcloth under jacket, that has been turned, a green nap over jacket, old beaver hat, fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes. He will have about 200l. when of age, which he is apt to talk of: It is thought he is lurking about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on board a veſſel for England. He was brought up to the baking buſineſs. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confines him in any goal, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWN, Baker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. §

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. ‖ 5 *W.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Martick township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named JAMES TREASEY, about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a round face, short nose, talks very impudently and pretty fast, with the brogue upon his tongue, short black hair, but ties it for common; took with him an old coarse shirt and trowsers, old shoes, with old buckles, not fellows, old wool hat, leather apron, and an old wineſtone coat; he knows something of the blacksmith's business, and may endeavour to work journey-work; he is supposed to have his indentures with him. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has two Years and an Half to serve; she is fit for House-work, and a good Hand at her Needle; she is sold only for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of June last past from the subscriber, of Manheim township, York county a brown MARE COLT, about two years old, is branded on the near shoulder with S, has a white star in her forehead, trots and paces. Whoever acquaints the owner where he may get the said Colt again, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BOWER. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the night of the 2d of October instant, from the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named *John Bryan*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, pale complexion, straight black hair, squints with both eyes, speaks thick, and stutters; had on, and took with him, an half-worn beaver and one new felt hat, half-worn blue coat, two good blue jackets, one home-made, the other German serge, two old red ditto, a red and yellow spotted silk handkerchief, two shirts, one fine and new, the other old, tow trowsers, white thread stockings, half-worn shoes, and a white wallet; it is thought he has a forged pass with him. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if taken in the county, Forty Shillings; if out of the county, Three Pounds; and, if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WHITE. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the house of Mrs. SARAH CHILTON, being the Coffee-house, in Baltimore-Town, on Thursday, which will be the third day of November Court next, at three o' clock in the afternoon,

THE term of about 85 years in an estate, situate at Upper Cross-roads, in Hartford county, Maryland, containing 345 acres of land, on which is a large frame dwelling-house, barns, stables, and other out-houses, with a store-house and a kitchen, also an orchard of fruit trees; the premises have been occupied many years as a tavern and store, for which purpose they are very well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, near a good merchant mill, &c.

Also a tract of 50 acres of land, in fee simple, adjoining the above estate, on which is a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewise a lot of ground, situate at Lower Cross-roads, in said county, and on the great road leading from the Lower Ferry, on Susquehanna, to the Upper Cross-roads, containing in front on said road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which lot is a large log house, kitchen, &c.

The premises may be viewed at any time, by applying to ABRAHAM JARRATT, Esq; near the place. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale. ‖ 5 W.

Philadelphia, Tenth-Month 17, 1774.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and good, in large or small Assortments, are sold at the lowest Prices by the Subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, or, for her, by JAMES TRUMAN, in Elbow-lane, in this City. On the shortest Notice, Orders for Exportation will be fulfilled.

‖ 4 w. HANNAH DUBRE.

N. B. A small Quantity of Colly-Flower SEEDS.

THE Partnership of HUBLEY and GRAFF being expired, it is requested that all Persons indebted to them, either on bond or book debt, make speedy payment, especially those whose accounts have been twelve months standing, are earnestly desired to settle the same before the 1st December next, to prevent trouble.------The goods on hand (among which are a few Silks) will be sold under prime cost, for Cash only.------Also, a House and Lot in Front-street, Southwark: The House is new two stories high, 16 feet in front, and rents for £ 24 per annum. For terms apply to 2 m HUBLEY and GRAFF.

THE Subscriber has rented the FULLING MILL and Blue Dying Utensils, belonging to the Estate of Ellis Davis, late of Goshen, deceased, where he carries on the Fulling and Blue Dying Business; he also dresses Camblets, Grograms, Silks, &c. Any that will please to favour him with their Work, he will endeavour to serve with expedition, and at as low a price as any of his business.---Stuffs Cloths, Yarn and other things, are taken in for him by Nathan Edwards *in* Middletown, Micajah Speakman *in* Concord, Benjamin Powell *at* Newtown-square, *and* Samuel Olliver *in* Goshen, *at the sign of the Boot.* EDWARD HORNE. ¶

DANCING and FENCING.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has changed his days of teaching, at the Lodge-rooms, to Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as he can accommodate the young Gentlemen of the Academy with the whole afternoon on Saturdays.-----Attendance is given there, from half past five in the morning to ten o' clock, for teaching the use of the Small-sword; from ten to one o' clock for the young Ladies Dancing; from two to five in the afternoon, the use of the Small-sword taught to those Gentlemen, who cannot attend in the morning; from five to seven for the instruction of young Gentlemen in Dancing; from seven to nine for such persons as may have forgot, or had not an opportunity of learning to dance very young; they may be taught a genteel address, with a proper carriage, if they do not choose dancing, or any of the modern dances. The Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, he purposes to attend on Ladies or Gentlemen, for Dancing or Fencing, at their own houses, or if more agreeable, at his, in Lombard-street, near Third-street. An Evening School, on those days, from six to nine. *October 14, 1774.* ¶

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

HAVE just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of prime quality; amongst which are very fine Jesuits bark, salt-petre, camphire, juniper berries, Hill's balsam of honey, Greenhough's two tinctures for preserving the teeth and curing the tooth-ache and Dalby's carminative mixture; also gold leaf, Naples yellow, white vitriol, &c. &c.

Practitioners in town or country, store-keepers or others, who please to favour them with their orders, may depend on having medicines of the best qualities, and on reasonable terms.

N. B. They have lately received from London, a fresh parcel of the famous Keyser's PILLS, warranted genuine.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Ledlie, late of Easton, deceased, are desired to make payment to Andrew Heister, of the said place, or to John Vancampen, Esq; of Lower Smithfield, before the first day of December next, who are impowered to receive the same, otherwise their respective bonds, notes, and accounts, will be immediately after put in suit, by JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN MEASE, and CLEMENT BIDDLE, Administrators. *Sept. 23, 1774.*

WILLIAM MILLER

Hath just imported in the brig Dove, Capt. Allen, the ship Richard Penn, Capt. Hall, and Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and is now opening at his store in Front-street, the corner of Gray's-alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit. He also daily expects a further supply by the first vessels from London, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow. ¶

Just imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, and to be sold by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his Medicinal Store, at the *Rising Sun*, in Second-street,

A LARGE and fresh Assortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, of the first Quality. Also *Surgeon's Instruments*, and very neat *Shop Furniture*; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT,

On the west side of Front-street, a few doors below Arch-street,

HAS just imported, from London, a fresh and very neat Assortment of best superfine and second Broadcloths, consisting of a pleasing variety of chosen colours, with lining and trimmings suited thereto; amongst which are a number of shades, suitable for womens cloaks, and a few pieces of double-milled drabs, for mens great coats, &c. &c. He purposes selling for a moderate profit, and shall be much obliged to those who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. 4 w.

Just imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain Hall, and the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold on reasonable Terms, for Cash, or short Credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-street, below the Drawbridge,

AN Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the SEASON.

Also a few Hogsheads of West-India Rum and Sugar. ¶

HUMPHRY BAUGHAM, and JOHN KNIGHT, HAT-MAKERS,

CARRY on that Business in all its Branches, two Doors below the Academy, in Fourth street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. Where those that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on good Usage.

N. B. They give a good Price for Fur Skins.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 27, 1774.

The CASE of a SILVER WATCH.

WAS LOST, the 25th Instant, in this City, the Case of a Silver Watch, in which was a Piece of Cat-gut, with the Letters M. S. worked with a Needle. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall receive Five Shillings Reward for their Trouble. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 13th of September inst. from the subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle county, an Irish servant man, named James Swainey, *about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, with long black hair, tied; had on a new suit of grey coloured coating, a jacket of home made Wilton, half-worn, with buttons on the left side, like Eleven-penny bitts, striped linen shirt, black worsted ribbed stockings, new shoes.---He came in the ship Hill, Captain Marshall, from Londonderry, and was landed at New-Castle. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ ROBERT KIRKWOOD.

JOHN GRIFFITH, alias Robert Roberts, brought to the subscriber's stable a dark brown HORSE, with a white snip and blaze, his near hind foot white, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be about 7 years old; he appears to be a team horse. Whoever has lost such a one, is desired to apply as soon as possible, as the man is in goal on suspicion of stealing the aforesaid horse. ANTHONY FORTUNE, at the Fountain and Three Tuns, in Chestnut-street. 5

N. B. A pair of genteel GELDINGS wanted for a carriage.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, that on Thursday last was opened, in Seventh-street, between Arch and Market-streets, a new LIVERY STABLE; where all gentlemen who choose to let their horses stand at livery, by the year or month, may depend on the best usage and attendance being given in every respect, and at the very lowest rates: Gentlemen travellers may likewise depend on accommodations for their horses and carriages for any space of time, on reasonable terms; and the public in general may be assured, that strict attendance shall be given to every thing that may tend to promote their convenience and accommodation, by the subscriber, who, as a new beginner, humbly takes this method to solicit, and hopes for their kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their very humble servant, WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. Excellent pasturage a small distance from town. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO-STORY Brick House and Lot of Ground, situated on the South Side of Gray's-Alley, near Front-street; the House is 28 Feet front and 16 Feet deep, and the Lot 16 Feet square; the House is insured. For Terms, enquire of JOSEPH DELAVAU, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

Londongrove, Chester county, Sept. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS Mary *the Wife of* David Johnson, *hath eloped from her said Husband; these are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to trust her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.*

¶ *DAVID JOHNSON.*

Lancaster, September 17, 1774.

Just published, and to be sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in King-street, near the market,

A SPEECH, intended to have been spoken by the ingenious BISHOP of ST. ASAPH, on the BILL for ALTERING the CHARTER of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

This excellent piece hath so approved itself, that in three weeks it has gone through five editions, besides several in England, where it sold at One Shilling sterling.

This instant is published, and to be sold by

STEWART HERBERT, junior,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, in Queen-street, LANCASTER,

The Country-Man's, and the Lancaster

ALMANACKS,

Being Prognosticators for the Year 1775.

Containing sundry things fresh coined, and red hot out of the mint.

JOSEPH BARTH,

Living at BETHLEHEM, in the county of NORTHAMPTON, in PENNSYLVANIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has begun printing cotton and linen with variety of colours. His colours stand washing as well as any imported from Europe, and in case of failure he promises to take no payment. He has moreover the satisfaction to assure his customers, that his colours are in no respect pernicious to the cotton or linen, which is not the case in most of the imported prints. He hopes for the encouragement of the public, and will endeavour to deserve it by his assiduity to give satisfaction to his customers, and will procure the most fashionable patterns. His present forms are patterns for gowns, bed-covers, &c. Whoever will favour him with their custom, and will bring cotton or linen fit to be printed, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rate. He also sells printed cotton and linen for the lowest prices. ‖ 5 W.

N. B. Said *Joseph Barth* dyes cotton yarn red, in beauty equal and by many trials supposed as lasting as the best Turkey yarn.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Tuesday, the 15th day of November next, at the house of the subscriber, living in Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennsylvania,

A Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Bedminster aforesaid, containing 256½ acres, 150 whereof cleared, 20 acres of which are exceeding fine watered meadow, of timothy and clover grass; the whole of the clear land is under good fence; the woodland is well timbered; there is on the premises a large stone building, 30 by 36 feet, two stories high, with a cellar almost under the whole, a spring of never-failing water near the house; this tract may be divided into two, as there is a log house, well finished, at the other end of the land, with a fine thriving orchard, of 100 apple trees, of excellent fruit; near the first mentioned house is a large orchard, of about 300 trees, which never fails of bearing abundance of apples, and a fine large cyder house, with a well finished loft to hold grain; there is a large barn, with cow and horse stables at each end, a large sheep and calf-house, and lofts in it to put hay; the upland very kindly, inclinable to grass, and all sorts of grain will grow in so luxuriant a manner as to endanger its lodging. This plantation is convenient to mills and market, as it is but 32 miles from Philadelphia, 20 from New-town, the county town, 1 from the Presbyterian, and about 1 from the Menist meeting-houses, 4 from the Quaker, and 5 from the Lutheran and Calvinist German churches, and about ¼ from a grist-mill; upon the whole, it is situate in as healthy and pleasant country as in the province, surrounded with wealthy, and as good sort of people as in the world. Also will be sold, the same day, to the highest bidder, cows, horses, sheep and swine, plows, harrows, with abundance of utensils for husbandry, a large variety of household furniture, amongst which are a large copper still, a fine clock, with many other things, too tedious to mention.---The vendue will begin about 9 o' clock in the morning, where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

JOHN BOAZ.

N. B. The above land pays no quitrents, a good sufficient title will be made to the purchaser, on paying the first payment, sufficient time will be given for the others. ‖ 10s.

TAKEN up adrift, on the 15th instant, near the Mouth of Mantua Creek, a ship's LONG-BOAT, almost new, her wale painted black, but almost worn off; she had a number of rotten limes in her. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM OTWELL, *Flatman, living at Mantua-Creek Bridge, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey.* ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Rock-hill township, in Bucks county, in the night between the 22d and 23d instant, a Dutch servant man, named Andrew Ferncorn, *about 23 years of age, of a small stature, pockfretten; he has black hair, is a weaver by trade, he may also pretend to be a shoemaker; had on, and took with him, a coarse flaxen shirt, a good felt hat, a brown coat, with two rows of buttons, a brown waistcoat, with white lining, a red jacket without lining, leather breeches, and a pair of striped trowsers, blue ribbed stockings, and a pair of new shoes with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

GEORGE PHILIP.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off. ¶

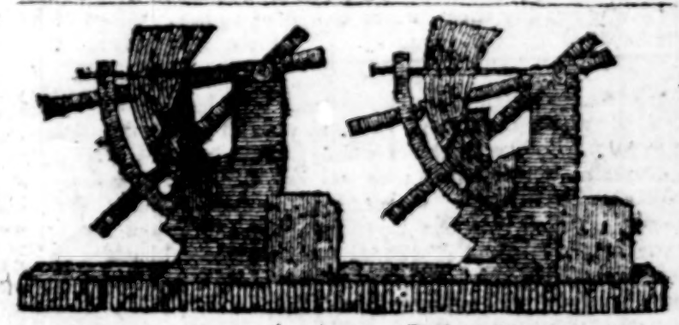
FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture, in the Northern Liberties, near Bush Hill, in the night of the 13th instant, a dark bay HORSE, branded on one of his shoulders A. P. in one piece, one hind foot white, shod all round, a bushy mane and tail, 14½ hands high, about 9 years old, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to me in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and for the horse and thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Five Pounds, paid by *September 22, 1774.* ‖ PETER DEHAVEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE STAGE, some time ago established, between the city of *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore-Town*, by the way of *New-Castle* and *Charles-Town*, is and shall be continued, and the greatest care, regularity and punctuality, will be observed by the Proprietors.

JOSEPH TATLOW's Stage-boat sets off from the *Crooked Billet Wharff*, in *Philadelphia*, every Sunday; *PATRICK HAMILTON's* Stage-waggon leaves *New-Castle* every Tuesday morning, and always arrives at *Charles-Town* early in the evening of the same day, and the said *Hamilton's* Stage-boat sets off from *Charles-Town* every Wednesday morning, and frequently (if not always) arrives at *Baltimore* the same day, or early on Thursday. The Stage-boat returns from the County-wharff, in *Baltimore-Town*, every Saturday morning, and stops at *Fell's-Point* a couple of hours. Every Monday morning the Stage waggon leaves *Charles-Town*, and every Tuesday morning the Stage-boat leaves *New-Castle*. Our Waggons are covered with oil-cloth, with curtains and hanging seats, extremely easy and convenient for passengers. When the conveniencies of this Stage, and the distance by land and water are considered, we presume the judicious will be of opinion, that is is more eligible than any Stage hitherto erected between *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore-Town*, as we can perform it, from *Philadelphia* to *New-Castle*, a tide sooner than the other Stages, so that the passengers are very seldom a night on the water. The whole expence of a passenger is only *Eleven Shillings*; luggage in proportion. *August 27, 1774.*



Darby, August 9, 1774.

WHEREAS the dwelling-house, work-shop, dye-house, presses, &c. belonging to the subscriber, were destroyed by fire on the 3d day of May last, by reason whereof it has been out of his power to serve his customers as usual, but as the works are now all re-built, and in excellent order, he hopes for the continuation of their custom. All those that are pleased to favour him with work, may be assured he will use his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction, in the various branches of fulling, dying, &c. AARON OAKFORD, Fuller and Dyer.

N. B. Cloths, stuffs, &c. are received for him by John Hyder, at the Old Ferry-house, Aaron Musgrove, Nathaniel Donnell, and Joseph Rigby, merchants, near the Drawbridge, and by William Dibley, at the Cross-keys, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Also by Valentine Weaver, and Mary Withey, in the borough of Chester; due attendance is given at each of those places, at least once a week. ¶ 11 W.

TO BE SOLD, BY JACOB WINEY,

In Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and at Oley Furnace, in Berks County,

The following Assortment of STOVES, *viz.*

Six and ten plated, small and large Sizes, and the much improved open Stoves for Chimnies, all which are neat Patterns.----- Storekeepers and Smiths may be supplied by the Quantity on reasonable Terms. ‡ *October 1, 1774.*

ISAAC & BENJAMIN CATHRALL,
Have for sale, at their store, at William Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia,

A VERY large and general assortment of LINEN DRAPERY, which they have just opened, and would just observe to their kind customers, they are determined to sell only at a moderate profit.

N.B. They still continue their large and general assortments of GROCERIES; where innkeepers and others may depend on the best of liquors, and lowest prices. ¶ 5 W.

Lately Imported from LONDON,

A FRESH quantity of Dr. HILL's American Balsam, of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America. It is an infallible, innocent, sure and effectual medicine ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very considerable remedy for children in the whooping cough, and in short all their disorders, and by the proper use of this Balsam, for a reasonable time, many have received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption, &c. &c. Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine, it is only to be sold in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, Merchant, on the north side of Market-street, near the Court-house; at Germantown, by Christopher Sower, Printer; at Lancaster, by Ludwig Lauman, Merchant; in New-York, by Michael Hoffman, Shop-keeper; and by the Subscriber, at his house, in Kingsess.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the same places are also sold, Doctor HILL's new improved Stomachic Tincture, excellent for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite, and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases. ¶

TO BE BOUND OUT,

A NEGROE BOY, 8 Years old, and a NEGROE GIRL of 7. The Boy to the Age of 24, and the Girl to 20. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE, *October* 22, 1774.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
The following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the Fork of Susquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Augusta) the county town of Northumberland; which from its favourable situation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent----surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a limestone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chillisquaque-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the East, and 7 or 8 miles from the West branch of that river. To the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner into 21 different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it altogether, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers. WILLIAM or JAMES NEILY, who live on said tract of land, will shew it to any persons who want to view it.

A plantation, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream: At least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber. Its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehanna renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.

A plantation, containing 185¼ of land, on Tuffes's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved lots adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn, and a still-house built over a fine spring.

For terms of said lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

WHEREAS MATTHEW HARBISON, in Westmoreland county, sold the subscriber a piece of land, for Twenty Pounds, Five Pounds of which are paid, and he hath received bonds for the remainder, viz. one for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, payable the first of October, 1774; one for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, payable the first of October, 1775; but, as said Harbison hath made me no right to said land, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, for I will not pay them, unless compelled by law. Given under my hand, October 9, 1774. JOHN PHILLIPS. ¶

Philadelphia, Tenth-Month 18, 1774.

RUN away, last night, an indented Irish servant lad, named EDWARD DOWNEY, about 19 years of age, a slim fellow, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, has long light coloured hair, tied behind; he had on, when he went away, a half-worn fashionable beaver hat, a dark coloured fustian coatee, a jacket (the fore parts light blue serge, and the back parts of cloth coloured coating) with white metal buttons on it, leather breeches, strong knit thread stockings, and new shoes, with square plated buckles in them; he is a good looking, well-behaved, smart fellow, but is fond of drinking strong liquor, and when intoxicated is of a down look, very ill-natured, and quarrelsome; he is capable of taking care of horses, and rides postillion well; can write a good hand, and perhaps may forge a pass, if he should travel through the country, with which he is well acquainted, having frequently been in different parts of this province and New-Jersey; but it is supposed he is lurking about this city, as he took with him no other clothes than what he had on, as described above. Whoever secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, or brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges.

PHEBE MORTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested not to carry him off, and those people of his acquaintance about this city are desired not to harbour him, as they must answer the consequences. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, an Irish servant man, named William Leveston, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, and a grey surtout coat, bound round with yellow binding, a pair of knit breeches, good shoes and stockings; has frequently been in goal, and sometimes whipped. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM M'CONNAL. ¶

COFFEE, of excellent Flavour, to be SOLD, two Doors above HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, in MARKET-STREET.

Chester, October 25, 1774.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 17th instant, a certain *John Kealing*, alias *Wilcocks*, an Englishman, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a brown complexion, short brownish hair; says he came from Antietam forge, in Maryland. Also *John Humphreys* and *Elizabeth*, his wife, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; both Irish, and shoemakers by trade, and say they came from Little-Britain township, Lancaster county. ¶ JOHN WILLIS, Goaler.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 19th instant, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, going in the eighth year of his age, a blaze down his forehead, high hipped, two white saddle-spots near his withers, the one on his near side not yet healed, the off eye walled. Whoever takes up said horse, if strayed, and brings him to the Sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, shall have the above reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN DAVIDS. ¶

Bucks ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, held on the premises, on the 3d day of December next, a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Falls township, in the county of Bucks, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Benjamin Linton, and others, containing about 100 acres, the property of John Roberts and wife; to be sold to satisfy a mortgage, by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, the first day of September, living in Oxford township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named *Philip M'Nickal*, about 28 years of age, well set, speaks good English; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, a spotted flannel jacket, with sleeves, but it is possible he may change them, as he had other clothes with him; he is of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, and has a wart on his neck; he is a weaver by trade, but has followed labouring work for some years past; he came in the ship Alexander, James Hunter, commander, this year, from Ireland. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1774. WILLIAM RICHEY. ¶

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, on the 20th day of this instant October, two stray COWS, one of them red, the other a large black and white cow. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB HALL. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WENT away from me, the subscriber, living in the upper end of Anne-Arundel county, in the province of Maryland, in the night of the 27th of August 1774, a certain *Thomas Brady*, an indented Irish servant man, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin body, pale face, with a good many freckles; has but little beard, of a light sandy colour, almost white, long brown hair, grey eyes, pitted with the small-pox, has had his right thigh broke, which causes him to have a little hitch in his walking, scarce perceivable unless narrowly inspected; he is very talkative, pert and impudent, unless detected in his villainy, and then very abject, with a wonderous pitious look; he also is very subject to get drunk, and much given to swearing; he carried with him a variety of clothes; but has been seen a small distance from the town of Carlisle, in the province of Pennsylvania, about the 13th day of September last, enquiring his way to the Mountains (where his brother was taken up, who ran away with him) he was then dressed in a blue Bath coating coat, and a waistcoat with blue fore parts, and the backs of a brown cloth, a pair of old black everlasting breeches, a new castor hat, fine Irish linen shirt, with an old set broach in the bosom, white thread stockings, two old odd shoes, which have been half soaled, one with five rows of hob nails in the soal, the other without, except in the heel, a pair of plated silver knee buckles, a pair of four-square plain new copper shoe ditto; he had with him a pair of new country made turned pumps, two old ozenbrigs shirts, a pair of new brown roll trowsers, and a pair of old black and white country yarn stockings, in a small wallet on his shoulder; he stole an old indenture of Nicholas Macnamara, assigned to William Gardner, with an assignment on the back to Richard Dorsey, and a discharge from said Richard Dorsey, dated the 25th of July last, also indorsed on the back; also a pass to the said Nicholas Macnamara, wrote on a small slip of paper, dated July 26th last, and signed by Mr. Jonathan Plowman, of Baltimore-town.---- The said *Thomas Brady* now passes by the name of *Nicholas Macnamara*, agreeable to the pass and indenture, and says he came from Baltimore-town. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Three Pounds, including what the law allows.

October 25, 1774. ‖6m. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

RUN away, from the subscriber, the 12th of September last, from New-castle, the two following redemptioners, viz. *John Mannaughan*, speaks with the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 35 years of age, wears his own black hair, which has a natural curl, of a brown complexion, and is a sour looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a blue cloth coat, striped linen jacket, black thickset breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with yellow metal buckles, and a good white linen shirt. *Catherine Mannaughan*, about 30 years of age, a low slender woman, of a swarthy complexion, and pretty much pitted with the small-pox; had on, when she went away, a striped linen gown, blue quilted petticoat, a good linen shift, black silk handkerchief, blue yarn stockings, good shoes, and round yellow metal buckles. Whoever takes up said redemptioners, and secures them in any goal, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES TEAS, Administrator to the estate of *William Glenn*, deceased, in *Middle Octorara*, at Mr. *Joseph Miller*'s. ¶

Pequea, Lancaster County, October 19, 1774.

THO' this is metre it's no fun,
My servant boy has from me run;
His hair's near black, and grey his eye,
He's five feet and three inches high;
But quite too thick for such a height,
He run away from me last night;
He left his clothes, both coarse and fine,
To steal some others he'll incline;
Likewise John Hunter is his name,
He from Antrim, in Ireland, came;
Talks much, lies some, inclines to sing,
Says he can work at every thing;
He's now full eighteen years of age,
I think he'll push for Thomas Gage;
(Where he is almost all men know,
As he's become our country's foe)
It's true his crime is not high treason,
But no objection to a prison.
If any house him there, I'm willing,
And for reward here's Thirty Shilling,
On sight of him, shall be paid down,
By me, your servant, JOHN M'GOWN. †

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November inst. at the London Coffee-house, at 7 o' clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Black-horse-alley and east side of Second-street between Market and Chestnut-streets; now in the tenure of Mr Charles Risk; containing in front, on Second-street aforesaid 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glen, and others; late the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 10th day of November inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Sacheverel Wood, in Market-street, near Strawberry-alley, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Strawberry-alley, containing in front feet, and in depth feet; boundedby ground of Robert Taggart, and others; subject to a groundrent of 45s. currency, per annum; late the estate of Samuel Pennock; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 11th day of November inst. at the London Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, containing in front 31 feet, and extends in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joseph Saunders, and others; subject to a groundrent of 75l. per annum; late the estate of James Haldane; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Thomas Oliver's, in Southwark, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of John Winters, and others; subject to a groundrent of 4l. 1s. per annum; late the estate of John Biggard; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November instant, at the house of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening, certain stables, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Elbow-lane, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth about 64 feet, including the moiety of an alley; late the estate of Peter Sutter, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of November instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 5 o'clock in the evening, four contiguous tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Passyunk, containing in the whole 49 acres and 150 perches, together with sundry valuable improvements thereon erected; late the estate of John Rouse; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 15th of November inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of John Fritz, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Quarry-street, between Third-street aforesaid and Moravian-alley, containing in front on Quarry-street aforesaid 18 feet, and in depth 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of William Allen, Esq; and others; late the estate of Charles Heiser, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Chester, October 22, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 16th day of November next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling-house of Price Trevillo, in Fallowfield township, in the county of Chester, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, all the said Price Trevillo's right, estate and interest, in and to a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of 276 acres of land, situate in Fallowfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of William Henlan, and others. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, sheep, wheat in the sheaf, Indian corn in the ground, and sundry household goods; all late the estate of the said Price Trevillo; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 17th day of November, at two o' clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of George Jacobs, in West-Bradford township, in the county of Chester, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcels of land thereunto belonging, situate in West-Bradford aforesaid, containing 24 acres and 28 perches, and allowance; bounded by lands now or late of John Hoogens, John Taylor, James Chalfant, Bryan Collins, and Abel Griffith; late the estate of George Jacobs; seized and taken in execution by

October 22, 1774. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 18th day of November next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and two tracts of land thereunto belonging, situate in West-Nantmill township, in the county of Chester; one containing 309 acres, and the other 50 acres; bounded by lands of Samuel Mackleduff, Joseph Darlington, and land late of Doctor Moses Scott; late the estate of John Strong; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th ult. from the subscribers, living in Hartford county, Maryland, near the Bald Fryer Ferry, on Susquehanna river, two Irish convict servant men, viz. *John Dudgen*, by trade a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, short brown hair, somewhat pitted with the small-pox; had on, and took with him, a chocolate coloured half-worn broadcloth coat, a striped silk waistcoat, one blue broadcloth ditto, two pair of breeches, one of Russia drab, the other of black sergedenim, two fine and one coarse shirts, 3 pair of stockings, one of ribbed grey worsted, one light blue ditto, and one white thread, two castor hats, one new, the other half-worn, a black silk handkerchief, 3 pair of new shoes, a pair of round broad rimmed silver buckles, and a sett of shoemakers tools. *Joseph Dudgen*, brother to the above, a shoemaker likewise, much of the same complexion, hair partly of the same colour, curls very much, much pitted with the small-pox; had on a brown broadcloth coat, half-worn; it is supposed, as they are brothers, they will divide the clothes between them, to appear as well as they can; it is likely they will change their names, and forge passes, as they are middling good scholars. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal, so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES MOORE, and JAMES FISHER. ¶

A STRANGE COW has been, since the 5th of July last, on the place of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county; she is of a black colour, has white spots on the hind parts of her back, a white belly, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever is the right owner of the said cow, can prove her to be his property, tell the rest of her marks, and will pay the charges, may fetch her away.

¶ RICHARD RABE, junior.